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The Baby's Stocking.

Hang up the baby's stocking;
Be sure you don't forget—
The dear little dimpled darling!
She never saw Christmas yet;
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understands it,
She looked so funny and wise.

Dear! what a tiny stocking!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold;
But then for the baby's Christmas
It never would do at all;
Why, Santa wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small!

A Christmas Song.

The oak is a strong and stalwart tree,
And it lifts its branches up,
And catches the dew right gallantly
In many a dainty cup.
And the world is brighter, and better made,
Because of the woodman's stroke,
Descending in sun, or falling in shade,
On the sturdy form of the oak.
But stronger, I ween, in apparel green,
And trappings so fair to see,
With its precious freight, for small and great,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The elm is a kind and goodly tree,
With its branches bending low;
The heart is glad when its form we see,
As we list to the river's flow.
Aye! the heart is glad, and the pulses bound,
And joy illumines the face,
Whenever a goodly elm is found,
Because of its beauty and grace.
But kinder, I ween, more goodly in mien,
With branches more drooping and free,
The tints of whose leaves, fidelity weaves,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The maple is supple, and lithe, and strong,
And claimeth our love anew,
When the days are listless, and quiet, and long
And the world is fair to view.
And later—as beauties and graces unfold—
A monarch right regally dress,
With streamers aflame, and pennons of gold,
It seemeth of all the best.
More lissome, I ween, the brightness and sheen,
And the coloring, sunny and free,
And the banners soft, that are held aloft,
By the beautiful Christmas tree.

—*St. Nicholas for December.*

THE SECRET DOOR.

A Christmas Story of Two Hundred Years Ago.

Knowle, in Kent, is an ancient manor house. It stands knee-deep in rich garden and pasture lands, with hayfields and apple orchards stretching beyond, and solemn oak woods which whisper and shake their wise heads when the winds blow, as though possessed of secrets which must not be spoken.

Very much as it looks to-day, it looked two hundred and thirty years ago, when Charles the First was king of England. That was the Charles who had his head cut off, you may remember. Blue Christmas smokes curled from the twisted chimneys in 1645 just as this year. The same dinnery fragrance filled the air, for good cheer smells pretty much alike in all ages and the world over. A few changes there may be—thicker trees, beds of gay flowers which were not known in that day; and where once the moat—a ditch-like stream of green water covered with weeds and scum—ran round the walls, is now a trimly cut border of verdant turf. But these changes are improvements, and in all important respects the house keeps its old look, undisturbed by modern times and ways.

In the same nursery where modern boys and girls eat, sleep and learn their A, B, C to-day, two children lived—little Ralph Tresham and his sister Henrietta. Quaint, old fashioned creatures they would look to us now; but, in spite of their formal dresses and speech, they were bright and merry and happy as any children you can find among your acquaintances. Ralph's name was pronounced "Rafe," and he always called his sister "Hexie."

Christmas did not come to Knowle in its usual bright shape in 1645. Gloom and sadness and anxiety overshadowed the house; and though the little ones did not understand what the cause of the anxiety was, they felt something wrong, and went about quietly whispering to each other in corners, instead of whooping and laughing, as had been their wont. They had eaten their Christmas beef, and toasted the king as usual, but their mother cried when they did so; and Joyce, the old butler, had carried off the pudding with a face like a funeral. So, after dinner, they crept away to the nursery, and there, by the window, begun a long whispering talk. Hexie had something very exciting to tell.

"Nurse thought I was asleep," she said, "but I wasn't quite; and when they begun to talk I woke up. That wasn't wrong, was it, Rafe? I couldn't sleep when I couldn't, could I?"

"I suppose not; but you needn't have listened," said Rafe, whose notions about honor were very strict.

"I did pull the pillow over my ear, but the words would get in," went on Henrietta, piteously. "And it was so interesting. Did you know that there were such creatures as Bogies, Rafe? Dorothy thinks that we have got one in our house, and that its hole is in the great gallery, because once when she was there dusting the armor, she heard a queer noise in the wall, and what else could it be? It eats a great deal, does the Bogie. That's the reason nurse is sure we have got one. It ate all the cold sheep's head yesterday, and the day before half the big pastry. No victual is safe in the larder, the Bogie has such a big appetite, nurse says."

"I remember about the sheep's head," said Rafe, meditatively. "Almost all of it was left, and I looked to see it come in cold; but when I asked, Joyce said there was none. Cold sheep's head is very good. Do you remember how much Humphrey used to like it?"

"I don't remember exactly, it is so long ago," replied Hexie. "How long is it, brother?—since Humphrey went away, I mean. Won't he ever come back?"

"I asked Winifred once, but she only said, 'God knew,' that nothing had been heard of him since the battle when the king was taken. He might be dead, or he might be escaped into foreign parts—and then she cried, oh, so hard, Hexie! Poor Humphrey! I hope he isn't dead. But, about the Bogie, how curious it must be to meet one! Oh, I say, let us go to the gallery now, and see if we hear any strange noises there. Will you?"

"Oh, Rafe! I'm afraid. I don't quite like"—

"But you can't be afraid if I'm there," said Rafe, valiantly; "besides, I'll put on Humphrey's old sword which he left behind. Then if the Bogie comes—we shall see!"

Rafe spoke like a conquering hero, Hexie thought; so, though she trembled, she made no further objection, but stood by while he lifted down the sword, helped to fasten its belt over his shoulder, and followed along the passage which led to the gallery. The heavy sword clattered and rattled as it dragged on the floor, and the sound was echoed in a ghostly way, which renewed Hexie's fears.

"Rafe! Rafe! let us go back!" she cried.

"Go back yourself if you are afraid," replied Ralph, stoutly; and as going back alone through the dim passage seemed just then worse than staying where she was, Hexie stayed with her valiant brother.

Very softly they unlatched the gallery door, and stole in. It was a long, lofty apartment, paneled with cedar wood, to which time had given a beautiful light brown color. The ceiling, of the same wood, was carved, here and there, with shields, coats of arms, and other devices. There was little furniture: one tall cabinet, a few high backed chairs, and some portraits hanging on the walls. The sun, not yet quite set, poured a stream of red light across the polished floor, leaving the far corners and the empty spaces formidably dusk. The children had seldom been in the gallery at this hour, and it looked to them almost like a strange place, not at all as it did at noonday when they came to jump up and down the slippery floor, and play hide-and-seek in the corners which now seemed so dark and dismal.

Even Rafe felt the difference, and shivered in spite of his bold heart and the big sword by his side. Timidly they went forward, hushing their footsteps and peering furtively into the shadows. Suddenly Hexie stopped with a little scream.

Close to them stood a large suit of armor, larger and taller than a man. The empty eye holes of the helmet glared out quite like real eyes, and the whole figure was terrible enough to frighten any little girl. But it was not at the armor that Hexie screamed; the iron man was an old friend of the children's. Many a game of hide-and-seek had they played around, and behind, and even inside him; for Humphrey had contrived a cunning way by which the figure could be taken to pieces and put together again; and more than once Rafe had been popped inside, and had lain shaking with laughter while Hexie vainly searched for him all through the gallery. This had not happened lately, for Rafe was hardly strong enough to manage by himself the screws and hinges which opened the armor; but he knew the iron man too well to scream at him, and so did Hexie. The object which excited her terror was something different, and so strange and surprising that it is no wonder she screamed.

Close by the armor, half hidden by a curtain of heavy tapestry, was an open door, where never door had been known to be. It stood ajar, and dimly visible inside was a narrow staircase winding upward.

"The hole of the Bogie!" gasped Hexie, clutching at Rafe's arm. He started and felt for the sword. It rattled fearfully, and the sound completed Hexie's terror. She burst away, flew like a scared lapwing down the gallery, along the passages, and never stopped till she reached the nursery and her own bed, where, with two pillows and the quilt drawn over her head, she lay sobbing bitterly at the thought of Ralph left behind, to be eaten perhaps by the Bogie! Poor little Hexie!

Ralph, meanwhile, stood his ground. His heart beat very fast, but he would not run away—that was for girls. It must be owned, however, that when a moment later the sound of muffled voices became audible down stairs, he trembled extremely, and was guilty of the unmanlike act of hiding behind the curtain. He was only ten years old, which must plead his excuse with bigger boys who are confident that they could never, under any circumstances, hide themselves or be afraid.

The voices drew nearer, steps sounded, and two figures came out of the narrow doorway. Could there be two Bogies? No wonder they ate so much. But in another minute all thought of Bogies vanished from Ralph's mind, for in one of the figures he recognized his own sister Winifred.

Her companion was a man. There was something familiar in his form. It moved forward, and Ralph jumped so that the big sword rattled again. Bogie number two was his brother Humphrey, mourned as dead ever since the summer before, when so many brave gentlemen gave up their lives for King Charles at the battle of Naseby.

"What noise was that?" whispered Winifred, fearfully.

"Some sound from below," replied Humphrey, after listening a moment. "Must you go, Winnie?"

"I must, dear Humphrey. I dare not absent myself longer lest I be missed and suspected. Oh, if to morrow were but over, and you safe on the French lugger and over the sea! I cannot breathe while this hiding and danger go on."

"I suppose I ought to be glad also," said Humphrey, ruefully; "but to me that French lugger means exile and loneliness and poverty, for the rest of my life, perhaps. Better have laid down my life with the best at Naseby, in striking one last blow for the king."

"Don't you speak so!" protested Winifred, tearfully. "You are alive, thank God; and once these wars are over we may rejoin you, and have a happy home somewhere, if not in the land of our fathers. Now, dear Humphrey, have you all you need for the night?"

"Christmas cheer," said Humphrey, in a would-be cheerful voice. "Beef and ale—what better fare could be? You are a gallant provider, my Winnie, and there is need, for since I have lain in that hole with nothing else to do, my appetite has raged like a wolf. That sheep's head was wondrous savory. I say though, Winnie, what do the servants think of the famine I create in the larder?"

"Oh, the stupid creatures fancy that a Bogie has taken up his residence here. A very hungry Bogie, Joyce calls the creature!"

The brother and sister laughed; then they kissed each other.

"Good-night, dearest Winifred."

"Good-night, brother," and Humphrey vanished up the stairs. Winifred lingered a moment; then, as if remembering something, opened the door again and ran after him. Ralph marked that she laid her hand on a particular boss in the carved wainscot and pressed it in hard, whereon the door sprung open. He stole out, laid his hand on the same boss, and felt the spring give way under his touch. Some undefined idea of stealing in later, to make Humphrey a visit, was in his head; but he heard Winifred returning, and hurried out of the gallery. Putting back the sword in its place, he entered the nursery. No Hexie was visible, but a sobbing sound drew his attention to a tumbled heap on the bed.

"Is that you, Hexie? Why, what are you crying about?" pulling away the pillow which she held tight.

"Oh, Rafe! Then the Bogie didn't eat you, after all!" And Hexie buried her tear-stained face on his shoulder.

"Bogie! Nonsense! There are no such things as Bogies!"

"What was it, then, that lived up that dreadful stairs?"

"I can't tell you, only it was nothing at all dreadful. And, Hexie, don't say a word about that door to any one, will you? It might make great trouble if you did."

"I did tell Deborah, when she fetched the candle and asked why I cried, that I saw a strange door in the gallery," faltered Hexie, truthful, though penitent.

"Oh! Hexie, how could you! I don't like Deborah, and her father is a knave. Humphrey said so one day. How could you talk to her about the door, Hexie?"

"I—don't know. I was frightened, and she asked me," sobbed Hexie. "Will it do any harm, Rafe?"

"It may," said Rafe, gloomily. "But don't cry, Hexie. You meant no harm, at all events."

"Oh, don't speak so gravely and so like Joyce," said Hexie, much troubled. She cried herself to sleep that night. Deborah, who undressed her, asked many questions about the gallery and the door.

"It was very dark, and perhaps she mistook"—that was all Hexie could be made to say. Ralph was disturbed and wakeful, and slept later than usual next morning. He jumped up in a hurry and made what haste he could with dressing and breakfast, but it seemed as though they never took so much time before; and all the while he ate he was conscious of a stir and bustle in the house, which excited his curiosity very much. Knocking—the sound of feet—something unusual was going on.

As soon as possible he slipped away from nurse and ran to the gallery. The door was half open. He looked in, and stood still with terror. Men, in brown uniforms and steel caps, were there sounding the walls and tapping the floor boards with staves. The gallery seemed full of them, though when Rafe counted there were but five.

"This man of iron was, in all likelihood, a Malignant also," he heard one of them say, striking the armor with his fist.

"He is somewhat old for that. Methinks that is armor of the time of that man of blood, Harry the Eighth. Move it aside, Jotham, that we may search the further panel."

So the heavy figure was thrust into a corner, and the men went on tapping with their wands. Rafe groaned within himself when he heard them declare that the wall sounded hollow, and saw them searching for a spring. Twenty times it seemed as though they must have lighted on the right place. Twenty times they just missed it.

"We were ill advised to come without tools," declared the man who seemed leader of the party. "Come thou to my shop, Peter Kettle, and thou, Bartimeus and Zerrubabel, and we will fetch such things as are needful. Jotham, stay thou here, to see that no men escapeth from the concealment behind the wall."

So four of the men went away, leaving Jotham striding up and down as on guard. Presently came a shout from beneath the window:

"Jotham! our leader hath dropped his pouch in which are the keys of the smithy. Hasten and bring it to the outer door."

"Aye, aye!" answered Jotham, and, pouch in hand, he ran down the stairs. Now was Rafe's opportunity. Like a flash he was across the gallery, his hand on the boss. The door flew open, and he fell into the arms of Humphrey, who, sword in hand and teeth set, stood on the lower step of the staircase, prepared to sell his liberty as dearly as possible.

"Rafe! little Rafe!" he exclaimed.

"Hush! The man will come back," panted Rafe. "Come away—hide—oh, where!" Then with a sudden inspiration he dragged his brother toward the iron man. "Get inside," he cried. "They will never think of searching there! Oh, Humphrey—make haste! Get inside!"

There was no time to be lost. With the speed of desperation, Humphrey unscrewed, lifted, stepped inside the armor. Rafe slipped the fastenings together, whispered "shut your eyes," and flew back to his hiding place. Just in time, for Jotham's step was on the stair, and next moment he entered the gallery, and resumed his march up and down, little dreaming that the man sought for was peeping through the helmet holes at him, not three feet away.

Presently the other soldiers came back with hammers and wrenches, and in a short time the beautiful wainscot, split into pieces, lay on the floor. Suddenly there was a shout. The secret door had flown open, and the staircase stood revealed. Four of the men, with picks and pistols, prepared to ascend, while the fifth guarded the opening below.

At that moment Winifred entered the gallery from the further end. She turned deadly pale when she saw the open door and the men.

"Oh! Heaven have mercy!" she cried, and dropped half fainting into a chair.

Rafe darted across the floor and seized her hand.

"Hush," he whispered. "Don't say a word, sister. He is safe."

"He! Who?" cried the amazed Winifred.

But now voices sounded from above. The men were coming down. Winifred rallied her courage, rose and went forward. She was very white still, but she spoke in a steady voice. Her two brothers, Humphrey in his hiding place and little Rafe by her side, both admired her greatly.

"What is the meaning of this, Jotham Green?" she demanded. "By what warrant do you enter and spoil our house?"

"By the warrant which all true men have to search for traitors," said Jotham.

"You will find none such here," responded Winifred, firmly.

"We find the lurking place in which one such has doubtless lain," said Zerrubabel. "Where holes exist, look out for vermin."

"You are less than civil, neighbor. An old house like this has many strange nooks and corners of which the inhabitants may have neither use nor knowledge. If your search is done, I will beg you to make good the damage you have caused as best you may, and with as little noise as possible, that my mother be not alarmed. Jotham Green, you are a good workman, I know. I recollect how deftly you once repaired that cabinet for us."

All the men knew Winifred, and her calm and decided manner made its impression. Jotham slowly picked up the fragments of the paneling and began to fit them together. The rest consulted, and at last rather sheepishly, and with a muttered half apology about "wrong information," went away, taking with them the injured woodwork, which Jotham undertook to repair. Rafe's first words after they disappeared were:

"Winifred, you must dismiss Deborah. It is she that has betrayed us."

"How do you know that, Rafe?"

Then it all came out. Winifred listened to the tale with streaming tears.

"Oh, Rafe, my darling, how brave you were! You played the man for us to-day, and have saved—I trust you have saved—our Humphrey. The men will not return to-day, and to-night the lugger sails."

And Humphrey was saved. Before morning, well disguised, he had made his way across country to a little fishing port, embarked and reached France without further accident.

So that strange Christmas adventure ended happily. It was all long, long ago. Humphrey and Winifred and Rafe lived their lives out, and lay down to rest a century and a half since under the daisy sprinkled English sod. Little Hexie died an aged woman, before any of us were born. But still the beautiful old manor house stands amid its gardens and pasture lands, with the silvery look of time on its gray walls. Still the armed figure keeps guard beside the secret staircase, the tapestry hangs in the old heavy folds, evening reddens the cedar walls and the polished floor, and everything occupies the same place and wears the same look that it did when little Rafe played the man in that gallery, and saved his brother Humphrey, more than two hundred years ago.—*St. Nicholas.*

An Humble Hero's Death.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following account of the loss of four lives at a fire in that city: It was in the Eastern House that the loss of life took place. The flames seemed to have enveloped the buildings in a whiff, for when the firemen came on the spot all the buildings were ablaze. Captain Bullwinkle and his men, who were first on the ground, rescued all they could, and in this work, as soon as they arrived, the firemen bravely assisted. Kaiser's family, Cella's and Geewe's, as well as the Cockells, had a narrow escape. Mr. Cockell employed considerable help in his restaurant. They slept in the rear part of the second story, over the kitchen. The fire burned fiercely here, and when the inmates were awakened escape was almost cut off. Cockell and his family were awakened by a man named James Allen, who boarded at the house, and their lives were thus undoubtedly saved. He was a tailor by trade, thirty-seven years of age, and had recently come home from Boston, where he left a wife and five children. This man Allen proved himself a hero, and met his death like a martyr in trying to save human life. After he had awakened nearly every one in the house, he took his overcoat upon his arm and got out upon the sidewalk. Finding that there were yet persons in the building he managed to get back. A poor girl named Agnes Healy, aged seventeen, who had been a waiter at the restaurant, was half crazed, suffocating with smoke, and crying to be saved. He seized her around the waist, and was about to carry her to a window, but escape was cut off, and the two perished together, and in this way they were found charred and lifeless, clasped in each other's embrace. A little way from them were found the bodies of Emma Burt, or Bradley, a dining-room girl, and George Broad. The woman was about twenty-four years of age and married, and her home was in Columbus, Ohio. Broad was an Englishman, twenty-six years of age, and a clerk for Cockell. The bodies were not burned so badly as to be unrecognizable, and their appearance seemed to indicate rather that they were suffocated, the *debris* covering and in a manner preserving the remains.

Women and War.

Most wars of the last century, says the New York *Times*, have resulted in little less than waste of money and waste of life. Nothing has been gained either materially or morally; they have ended nearly where they began, plus countless graves, invalids, shattered hopes and broken hearts. There have been a few contests—contests for ideas, for human rights, for higher civilization, but when such have been, women have taken up their great burdens, mournfully, though patiently and resignedly, and have accepted what fortune brought, not without poignant grief, but with the consoling thought that they had suffered and made sacrifice in a holy cause. It has been urged against women, sometimes, that they are incapable of bearing arms, of performing military duty in the field. There have been many exceptions to this rule, which no doubt, however, holds generally good. If this incapacity be a fault, it is certainly a good fault, one to which progress and humanity should be lenient. It might be said in women's favor that, should she have the arrangement of affairs, wars would be far less frequent, if they did not cease altogether. She is not so strong, physically, nor so fierce as her brother man, but she is undeniably more moral and more civilized; and where high morality and civilization are, war, often as it may happen, is always an anachronism. In any strict gynocracy—should there ever be such a thing—the question of women bearing arms will not be discussed, for war will be ranked, as in most cases it deserves to be, as a relic of barbarism. The days of burial by battle on a grand scale would assuredly be numbered, if statesmen and leaders who declare war, not soldiers who conduct it, were capable of feeling for any length of time the distress of mind, the agony of heart, the torture of soul, which every battle, all over the civilized world, naturally and necessarily brings to women. To them men owe much more than they ever think or concede; and if men were more in the habit of looking through women's eyes, before they imperil women's happiness in military ventures for no good or wise end, they might give themselves such wholesale pause as would turn the almost equally balanced scales on the side of beloved and blessed peace.

The Electoral Vote.

Ex-Senators Carl Schurz and John B. Henderson, and other prominent men of St. Louis, have forwarded a petition to Congress relative to the counting of the electoral vote. They say in the petition that the present condition of the country calls for some action which shall settle the political disquietude. The clause in the Constitution respecting the canvassing of the electoral vote is quoted, and pronounced inadequate and liable to diverse construction. The attempt to canvass the vote in joint session of Congress is deprecated as certain to raise partisan issues, and develop a strife which may prove most disastrous to the country. The petition then proposes as the remedy that the whole matter shall be transferred to the supreme court of the United States. It is urged that that is the only tribunal from which a fair and unpartisan decision, one which will satisfy the whole people, can be obtained. To effect this the petition proposes that the two Houses shall improve the three weeks preceding Christmas in forming and agreeing upon a Constitutional amendment placing in the supreme court the duty of canvassing the electoral vote. Most of the State Legislatures meet immediately after the holidays, when the amendment could be submitted; and the latter holds to the opinion that the amendment could be ratified without delay, so that it could be made part of the Constitution and apply to the present election. Both of the Presidential candidates, it is urged, would recognize the wisdom of this course, and both the Republican and Democratic legislatures would ratify it. The petition dwells at length upon the wisdom of removing this important matter from a tribunal that is likely to be affected by party strife.

Who's Elected.

One of the teachers in a Sunday-school was "stumped" badly during the services of the hour. He was teaching the infant class, and, after explaining the lesson as well as he knew how, he threw open the question box, figuratively speaking, and told the children they might ask him any questions that suggested themselves. He was gratified by a seven-year-old girl, who immediately piped out: "Who's 'lected?" He couldn't tell.

LONG AWAY.—A traveler, who rode up to a wayside tavern in Wisconsin, being told by a boy, who pointed to an elderly woman standing in the door, that "that ere woman is the landlady," politely bowed to her and asked: "Madam, where is your husband?" "Gone to Milwaukee for a stock of liquor and lemons," said she. "Has he been gone long?" "Only twenty-three years." The traveler rode on.

A CASE OF CREMATION.

The Burning of the Body of Baron de Palm

In the United States, the only recorded instances of cremation, except the burning alive of prisoners at the stake by savages, are those of the burning of Henry Laurens, about 1816, of Henry Berry, in Marion county, S. C., last July and that of Joseph Henry Louis, Baron de Palm, Grand Cross Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Knight of St. John at Malta, Prince of the Roman Empire, late Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Bavaria, Fellow of the Theosophical Society of New York, etc., which has just taken place.

This nobleman's life was a romance of which his death, embalming, preliminary funeral in New York and cremation in Pennsylvania are strange sequences. He was a member of that diplomatic corps which includes in every European capital the brightest, the best educated, the most accomplished of men, but he wearied of courts, possibly because the expenses of German diplomatists could not keep pace with those of English ambassadors. With a failing income and a stout heart he immigrated to America, and landed in New York in 1858, a bachelor of some fifty years. He pushed on to Chicago, and there from time to time, in company with associates who are well known among merchants, he engaged in various business enterprises and real estate operations. They proved unfortunate. Toward the close of the year 1875 he returned to New York where he died, and his funeral services took place in May last, at the Masonic Temple. By the will the Baron requested that his remains be burned. It being impracticable to burn the corpse as he desired it to be burned, it was embalmed and laid in a receiving vault to await the completion of the present crematory by Dr. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa., and to that place the remains were taken.

The furnace is a cheap affair. Coarse bricks and firebricks form the walls; the furnace door below and the door of the fireclay oven above it are of unornamented iron. The front of the furnace resembles that of any common furnace for melting iron or reducing ores. A sooty feeder of the fire stood in front of it, rather fatigued by a vigil of thirty-six hours since the fire began to burn.

Before any guests were admitted, the body had been taken from the coffin, completely wrapped in a white sheet, and laid upon an iron crate which stood on wooden trestles in the center of the reception room, according to the old Greek and Roman custom. It was injected and surrounded with cinnamon, cassia, frankincense and myrrh. A large number of scientific gentlemen were present to witness the affair. The body was placed in the furnace about eight o'clock, and the fire was kept burning about three hours, when nothing remained but a confused mass of ashes in the bottom of the retort. When the retort was cooled the ashes were gathered in a Hindoo urn and will be preserved.

Patrick Henry's Prophecy.

Patrick Henry, in the Virginia convention on the adoption of the Constitution of 1788, spoke as follows:

"Your President may easily become king. Your Senate is so imperfectly constructed that your dearest rights may be sacrificed by what may be a small majority; and a very small minority may continue forever unchangeably this government although horribly defective. Where are your checks in this government? Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on the supposition that your American governor shall be honest that all the good qualities of this government are founded, but its perfect and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bad men. And, sir, would not all the world blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country, where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the chance of their rulers being good men, without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, every such mad attempt. If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and if he be a man of address it will be attached to him, and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people; but the President in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master, so far that it will puzzle any American even to get his neck from under the galling yoke!"

They Were Homesick.

A letter from Hutisford, Wis., says: About the first week in October last about a dozen families and a few single young men left this town and neighborhood, expecting to make their future home in Oregon. We were, therefore, a good deal surprised about ten days ago to see most of them back again. Some of them, on being questioned, declared that the country was a miserable region, where a man would find it difficult to live and anything but pleasant to die. Careful inquiry, however, disclosed the true state of the case. They had gone too late in the fall. It rained almost constantly after they left Wisconsin, and incessantly during their stay in Oregon. Several of the children fell sick on the way; nearly the whole party were utterly homesick before they landed at Portland.

Freaks of the Registry.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* has the following: We have a file of the city registration since 1863. It is queer how some people grow. In 1863 a leading manufacturer gave his age as forty-four, in 1876 he is only forty-six years old. He grows slowly. A shoe merchant in 1863 was thirty-seven, but in 1876 he claims to be only forty-seven. But it is the old bachelors and widowers who grow old slowly. One widower, a merchant, in 1863, was fifty-four. In thirteen years he has only reached sixty-four. One old bachelor registered himself in 1863 as thirty-two, but we find in 1876 he has only reached forty-one. Another of the same species was thirty-six in 1863, but has allowed the hair to grow so as to cover the bald spot and he now registers forty-five.

HIS THINKING.—When a witness was testifying the other day he replied to a question: "I think not, sir." "I don't want to know what you think," thundered the lawyer. "Well," said the witness, "I'm thinking under oath, and that's as near as I can tell you." That was something new, and the smile went round, and then somebody suggested that possibly it might be a good thing for lawyers, stump speakers and some editors to do their thinking under oath.

ONE OF DICKENS' CONVICTS.

Spending a Lifetime in Solitary Confinement—Decorating a Cell Under Difficulties—A Singular Character.

Over thirty years ago, says a Philadelphia letter, when Charles Dickens made the tour of this country that resulted in his "American Notes," he devoted much of his time to the inspection of our prison system. Our principal prison, then as now, was the Eastern penitentiary, in which the system of solitary confinement prevailed. Mr. Dickens in a few graphic sentences pictured the miserable condition of the unhappy convicts to whom the sound of a human voice is almost unknown for year after year.

That Mr. Dickens' notion of the system was a fair one, the experience of many years and the testimony of some of the best minds of the age have shown; but many men are still living—some of them now within the walls of the prison itself—who are ready to testify that the institution was as light and airy thirty years ago as it is now, and a recent personal visit convince me that it is as pleasant and wholesome a place as is compatible with massive stone walls and unyielding bars of iron. Possibly Mr. Dickens' imagination, as is apt to be the case with men of such high strung sensibilities, was wrought upon by his surroundings. At all events, those who read his vivid description will shudder more at the picture so powerfully brought before them, than they would be apt to at the original.

The building covers a square, and branches off from a circular hall in the center into seven long corridors, all well lighted and excellently ventilated. Everything is as clean as soap and water can make it, and within the cells, which are ranged along the corridors in two tiers, there is neatness and cleanliness which would shame many model housewives.

In Dickens' time there was a prisoner of forty years or thereabouts, whose dejected appearance especially attracted the attention of the novelist. He was in the corridor fronting the entrance, and had devoted all the time allowed him from his work to painting and ornamenting his cell and cultivating his little garden—a patch of ground about eight feet long and five or six feet wide. Dickens describes the cell and the garden briefly, but devotes a long paragraph to the downcast expression and demeanor of the prisoner.

It was the arrest of this man—Charles Langheimer by name—that suggested this letter. Langheimer was discharged from the penitentiary in September last, and lately was brought up before a magistrate charged with stealing an overcoat. He is seventy-four years old, with bushy gray whiskers and grizzled hair, and has all the appearance of a well-to-do mechanic. As far as I can ascertain, he is not a hard drinker, but the police and the prison authorities say that his long life has been one constant series of larcenies. In prison he loves to work, and shows great taste and ingenuity; but, once at large, his itching of the fingers returns, and he is soon in trouble again. When Dickens saw him, he was serving his third term for grand larceny. Since then he has "done" three terms of five years each, and five others of a year or two each, returning to the prison with the regularity of the seasons.

The cell he occupied in 1842 is one of the side shows of the prison, but the garden is not as well kept as it was then. The walls and ceiling of the cell are elaborately painted in red, blue, and green. Every time he comes back he tries to get his old cell; but failing in this, he goes to a new one, and contentedly begins the work of embellishment. When I saw him, just before his release, he had spent nearly a year in a cell in the southern tier, and had painted and arranged it so thoroughly that it looked almost inviting. The paint he obtained by soaking colored yarns in which he worked in water, and extracting the dye. Such trifles as he could obtain from the chaplain or the warden he utilized with wonderful ingenuity. His garden bed, like that described by Dickens, was coffin shaped, but his flowers were the brightest and most blooming in the prison. He sat at his wheel as the warden ushered me into the cell, looking up with a pleased expression at the sound of our voices, but never stopping his work for a second. An expression of surprise at his wonderful ingenuity dreW forth a faint, flickering smile which was painful to see, but after the first glance he did not look up again, although I could see that he heard every word we said, and watched our motions sharply out of one corner of his eye.

He will take up his old quarters for a year or two more, and I am glad to say that his comfortable cell has been reserved for him. He is a standing argument for the authorities of the prison in favor of the silent system. "Why," they say, "if this man wanted to, he could get out of this State and into New York as soon as he is released, for our prisoners seldom go away empty handed, and there he could serve his time in Sing Sing or on Blackwell's island and herd with his fellows. This system may not work the same with all men, but the stories of insanity arising from solitary confinement are all bosh. Invariably we find that our insane prisoners were mentally unsound when they came to us.

The Esquimaux Dog.

An Esquimaux dog seems to be an expensive luxury. On the return of the Pandora from the Franklin search expedition, Captain Allen Young brought back with him a fine specimen of the Esquimaux dog, on which he set great value. The animal one day got loose, and for a long time was at large in the neighborhood of Southampton. The Hampshire farmers, taking it for a wolf, turned out *en masse* with guns and sticks, and killed the poor brute. A long bill for depredations committed by the animal was also handed to Captain Young, who had to recompense the suffering agriculturists. On the recent return of the Pandora from the Arctic regions, Lieut. Arbuthnot brought home a fine Esquimaux dog, the "king of the pack." On November 20 the animal got away, and caused much alarm, being mistaken, as in the case of Captain Young's dog, for a wolf. It paid a visit to a farm at Broomhurst, gobbling up four ducks and killing a fifth, but was soon after recaptured.

The Lion Sermon.

Over two hundred years ago there lived in London Sir John Gayer, merchant and lord mayor in the time of Charles I., and distinguished for his loyalty to that unfortunate monarch. During his traveling in Africa he was wonderfully delivered—in answer to his earnest prayer—from a lion, and on his return home commemorated his escape by endowing an annual sermon in his parish church, accompanied by a contribution of gifts to the poor. This sermon, from that day to this, has been called "The Lion Sermon." For more than two hundred years this sermon has been preached regularly, and descendants of the Gayer family are frequently to be seen among the congregation on these occasions.

HARD TIMES.

THE CAUSE AND CURE.

Charlie.—Well, little wife, got on your thinking cap, eh, instead of welcoming your tired and discouraged husband home after a hard day's work doing nothing in the store?

Maggie.—Yes, Charley, your complaints about hard times have been running in my head ever since dinner, and I have gone into a calculation.

Charlie.—A calculation! well, my sweet, mathematical financier, can you show me how we are going to live this year, with trade fallen off fifty per cent., and twenty per cent. of the bills that we do make gone to the dogs?

Maggie.—Perhaps I can, by-and-bye, but I have just finished a general estimate of what might be done to cure the hard times.

Charlie.—Better yet! Come, lassie, out with the figures, and I will have them posted on the bulletins, and quoted on 'Change before nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Maggie.—Don't be sarcastic, Charlie; there may be more sense in this "goosie head," as you sometimes call it, than you think.

Charlie.—All right. Proceed to business.

Maggie.—Well, first, I must "preliminate," as Parson B. says, that hard times come from waste.

Charley.—Our Bridget's waste, for example!

Maggie.—Be quiet, please, and do not interrupt the speaker.

Charlie.—Beg pardon. I am all attention.

Maggie.—In the United States, in 1870, $1,500,000,000 worth of intoxicating drinks and $610,000,000 worth of tobacco were consumed; the expenditures for licentiousness were as much more, giving a total of $4,220,000,000 *wasted* in the gratification of three appetites. Suppose this sum was saved. It would give to each of the 8,000,000 families in our land a free rental of $200; four barrels of flour at $7—$28; one barrel of pork, $22; one barrel of beef, $13; six barrels of potatoes at $2—$12; three barrels of apples at $4—$12; 100 pounds of sugar at thirteen cts., $13; forty pounds of butter at thirty-five cts., $14; one suit of clothes for the father, $50; one suit of clothes for the mother, $45; three suits of clothes for the children at $25—$75; annual premium on a life insurance policy of $1,500, $47. Total, $526 for each family, still leaving $8,500,000 surplus unexpended.

Charlie—Maggie, you astound me! You have surely made some great mistake!

Maggie—Well, run over the figures for yourself. You are no more surprised than I was, but I can find no error in the calculation. The amount of liquor and tobacco consumed is as officially reported in the United States census. The estimate of the amount wasted in licentiousness is my own, but certainly far within the truth. Now, if we could have our proportion of those articles given to us this year, I think that we might live comfortably, even with the diminished trade. Certainly if all the amount were saved but for a single year, the hard times would vanish.

Charlie.—You're a jewel, wifey! But if hard times are to remain until men cease their indulgences, I fear that prosperity is very far off. As for myself, I can give up my wine without much self-denial, but my cigars have become a necessity!

Maggie.—Oh, Charlie, don't say that. It makes me shudder; not that smoking is so very distasteful to me, but your plea of necessity looks so like a surrender of manliness to the power of an evil habit.

Charlie.—Well, to my sorrow, I must confess that whenever I have attempted to break off the habit has floored me, and I have come out second best every time.

Maggie.—Perhaps you did not try in the right way.

Charlie.—I just tossed my cigar into the street, and said I wouldn't use another, and didn't until I lost my appetite, trembled all over like a leaf, lost my power of recollection, and really thought I would go crazy, or break down in a general collapse, then I took the weed and was soon all right again.

Maggie.—Did you crave it all that time?

Charlie.—"Crave it!" I was stark mad for it; dying for want of it.

Maggie.—Have you never heard of a method of cure, perfectly painless, instantaneous, and so complete that the craving never is felt.

Charlie,—Bosh! there isn't a medicine on earth that will do all that.

Maggie—But suppose that a number of credible witnesses testify that they have been personally cured in that way?

Charlie.—If they are really credible witnesses, and testify to acts in their own experience, I suppose they must be believed, but I should want to cross-examine them pretty closely first.

Maggie.—They will not object, and, if agreeable to you, we will invite one of them, Mr. B, to tea to-morrow, when you can quiz him all you like.

Charlie.—All right; but now let us have some tea to-night, after which I will enjoy my Havana (if those terrible statistics will keep out of my head), in anticipation of the marvelous revealments of to-morrow.

* * * * * * * * *

(Charlie, Maggie and Mr. B. seated at the table.)

Maggie.—Have your cup filled, Mr. B.?

Mr. B.—No, thank you. Since I was cured of my tobacco habit, I feel less in need of stimulants than formerly, hence rarely take more than a single cup of tea.

Charlie.—That wouldn't serve me at all. My thirst calls for a greater quantity than that.

Mr. B.—Perhaps not so much thirst as the cry of suffering nerves for stimulants under the depressing influence of the narcotic in your cigars.

Charlie.—Well, whatever it be, another cup, Maggie, please; and now, Mr. B., will you have the kindness to tell us about that wonderful cure?

Mr. B.—With pleasure. The story is very short. I had been a slave to tobacco in various forms for many years. Had striven in vain to break off the habit, taken various substitutes, but judging of my condition by the impertiveness of the craving, I

Centre Reporter.

FIELD, KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 4, 1877

VOL. X.

With this issue the CENTRE REPORTER enters its 10th volume. In the past nine years we have endeavored to make the Reporter one of the best Journals in the county—our rapidly increasing list of subscribers shows that our labors have been appreciated by the people of Centre county, our large list—second to none in the county—being the best evidence of the favor that the REPORTER meets with from the public. Those who have favored us with their support have our heartfelt thanks, hoping they may extend to us the same in the future as in the past, while we shall endeavor to make the REPORTER of additional interest and value to all.

A happy New Year to all the friends patrons and readers of the REPORTER.

The Pittsburg Post expresses our views when it says that the two-cent check stamp tax is the least equitable, most perplexing, and meanest of the legal document and paper stamp taxes, all of which, with this exception, have been repealed. Its self-imposed collection involves the infliction of inconvenience and annoyance upon about one quarter million of our citizens, and is altogether an "unmitigated nuisance."

Our member, Col. Mackey, we trust will give this reform matter prompt attention and do all in his power to kill this nuisance, and obtain the thanks of his entire constituency.

The House committee has found out who the bull-dozers in the southern states were. In another column of the Reporter we furnish a specimen of the evidence given before the committee. Hundreds of negroes give evidence of a similar kind, and the testimony from them all would fill several issues of the Reporter. Read the sample we print in this issue.

There is some talk of the Senate electing Mr. Wheeler Vice President if Mr. Tilden should be declared President. This is suggested as a compromise. There is nothing to compromise in this matter. If Mr. Tilden is fairly elected President, then Hendricks is just as fairly chosen Vice President, and Mr. Wheeler would simply be a usurper in holding the position. If there is any sense of honor about Mr. Wheeler, he would scorn to take the Vice Presidency if Mr. Tilden is entitled to the Presidential chair. We demand as much for Mr. Hendricks as we do for Mr. Tilden —we are entitled to the whole hog or none. Both the democratic candidates are fairly elected and the men who elected them will know how to make their voice respected.

The Louisiana investigating committee has demanded from the Western Union Telegraph company the dispatches sent by Chandler, Cameron & Co., to Kellogg and his confederates during the presidential muddle. The telegraph Company stoutly refuses to deliver these despatches, a clear evidence that there were orders from Washington sent to the conspirators in the three southern states to count out Tilden right or wrong. The democratic leaders, on the other hand, have expressed a willingness to have all their despatches shown up. If these radical leaders sent orders over the wires that are all right and of which they are not ashamed, why refuse to let them come out to the public gaze? These despatches if they are reached by the power of the house, will open a new pot of radical iniquity connected with the effort to cheat Mr. Tilden out of the presidency.

Charles the First was beheaded because he disregarded the will of the people, and carried out his own arbitrary will, where he knew his subjects disapproved of his acts. Charles was a king, and lost his crowned head, What else is Grant doing? He attempts to decide a presidential election by the bayonet, and as he would have it, and in disregard of a large majority of the popular and electoral vote. When told that the Supreme Court had decided against his way of doing the thing, he replies "damn the Supreme Court," and many of his acts show that he has the same regard for the Constitution that he has for the Supreme Court. Grant should remember that he is simply the servant of the American people and not their master, and that kings have lost their crowns and even their heads for only going half as far as he has gone.

BULL-DOZEES OF THE REVOLUTION.

In 1776 a set of yankees tried to bull-doze George the Third, and laid the whip upon him in something like the following style, which we do not wish any radical reader to suppose is a dig at Grant:

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government.

Grant says he don't care a d—n for the Constitution, we suppose for the reason that the Constitution damns all his acts.

Murrat, Danton and Robespiere—what these Jacobins were to France, during the ever memorable revolution of '98, guilty of the greatest crimes against God and their fellow citizens and inaugurating a devil's reign in Paris, the Camerons, Grants and Chandlers are to the United States at this time. They have plotted revolution—conspired to defeat the clearly spoken will of the people in the presidential election, they would kindle the fires of civil war and deluge the land with blood, so they might rule and reign as did the Jacobins of France. The fate of Robespierre is deserved by some of our American Jacobins.

In February, 1801, when the House of Representatives was engaged in the choice of a President, they were in session almost two weeks before Burr gave in and Jefferson was chosen. The session is recorded under one date, and no recognition of the lapse of time appears on the journal.

Grant in his latest say seems to think that a new election should be held for president, the president of the senate to act as resident in the mean time.

Wells was the master spirit in the radical Louisiana returning board to steal the electors for Hayes. He has a little claim that he expected would be paid as his reward for the part he took in counting in Hayes, if that gentleman should get into the white house. Here is the whole secret—Wells admitted that he had a claim of $400,000 for property destroyed during the war, and that his nephew and nieces had a claim of the same kind for over $200,000. He said that when he read Mr. Tilden's letter he thought they would have a very slim chance to get their claims through if the Democrats should come in. He thought however, that Mr. Tilden's letter did not prevent him from doing his duty.

Now we should like to hear a shriek from the Lewistown Gazette and other radical organs, about Tilden paying southern claims.

A despatch from New Orleans, of 28 ult., says:

The House Committee finished the second week of their investigation with splendid results. It is almost impossible for those at a distance, relying on the disconnected scraps of testimony sent by telegraph to the newspapers, to take in the full scope and plan of the Committee's work, or of the fire-sub-committees into which it has been divided, that outside localities may be visited, and testimony taken at the scene of the alleged violence and intimidation. The whole ground will be covered by the House Committee, and a thorough investigation made into every precinct and parish thrown out by Wells' Board. The story of Eliza Pinkston will be traced to its origin, and the guilt of the invention fastened on some of the Radical scalawags about the custom house. No one here is so bold as to claim that it is anything but a falsehood from beginning to end, for which the wench was well paid. Among the testimony elicited by the sub committees at Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Natchitoches, and other points, will be important statements by army officers and soldiers showing the peaceable character of the canvass and election, and substantiating the fact that large numbers of negroes voted for Tilden and Nichols. This point, however, has been placed beyond dispute by evidence given to the committee here, by Democratic negroes who canvassed the State, particularly among their own race, for Tilden and Nichols.

Mr. Morrison's Committee has forced the members of the Returning Board, by their stubborn silence when arraigned, to tacitly acknowledge their odious frauds and compelled them to show, after ample opportunity for lucid demonstration, their utter inability to present one single legal or real pretext for their rejection of more than thirteen thousand Democratic votes.

The total number of votes cast at the late election was 8,443,312, or about 2,000,000 more than in 1872, and this shows about the voting strength of the States. For every one hundred voters that went to the polls in 1872 there were out this year 131, for every 100 Grant voters then there were but 115 Hayes men, but wherever 100 citizens voted for Greeley and O'Conor, 150 came out for Tilden. Almost 1,000,000 votes were gained by the Democracy, in but five of the thirty-eight States did the Republicans increase their majorities. A most significant showing, incidentally made —that the change of one vote in every 150 cast in California, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon and South Carolina, would have added 49 electors to Tilden's forces. And in view of the infamous outrages attempted by the Radical leaders and their Southern Returning Boards, if an election was held to-morrow, Tilden would carry thirty-eight States and get at least 6,000,000 votes, if Hayes were his opponent. Indeed pretty much everybody would vote for Tilden except the 100,000 office-holders and their immediate friends and relations.

EXIT ELIZA.

CHAIRMAN HOWE SAYS HE CAN'T BELIEVE HER.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—The senate committee devoted the entire day in hearing rebutting testimony in regard to Onachita parish. In reference to the Pinkston case witnesses, white and colored, testified to her notoriously bad conduct, being charged with infanticide, and leaving another child in a fence corner to die, also that she had been discharged from two plantations because all the colored women refused to stay unless she was sent away; that she was a notorious prostitute and unworthy of belief. Chairman Howe said he had long since come to the conclusion that nothing Eliza said was to be believed, merely because she said so; therefore there was no use in attempting to strengthen that opinion by such evidence.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

ALL THE PRECEDENTS AGAINST THE RADICAL PLAN.

MODERATE REPUBLICANS ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.

Special to the N. Y. Herald.

Washington, Dec. 28.—There are constantly increasing evidences that the unfair and intolerant spirit of the extreme partisan republicans here causes a growing discontent in the party in both houses. Pretty much all the republican members and senators came here at the beginning of the session firmly believing that Governor Hayes was fairly elected, and very properly determined to have him inaugurated. When they were told that the democrats would resist this and that to make it sure it was necessary that the Vice President should count the vote, they very readily acquiesced in this also, because they were led to regard that not as a constitutional but as simply a party question. Gradually, however, many in both houses have been led to entertain doubts whether Governor Hayes did really carry the three disputed states, and as they are honest men, this causes them to wait for further facts. Meantime they have been led to investigate the precedents concerning the count of the electoral votes, and here again they are staggered by the discovery that it has been always held, and by the most distinguished men of both houses, from Chief Justice Marshall down to Clay, Seward, Douglass and many others, and by the whole republican party in three electoral counts, that the houses are to "examine" the votes, and that, with the exception of less than half a dozen men, no one has ever asserted that the Vice President had the right to count and determine it. Under these circumstances a considerable number of republicans are waiting to see what the southern committees shall report and what debate shall show to be the constitutional method of determining the vote. They would like to see their candidate inaugurated, but they want to be certain that he is elected, and friendly conversation with leading democrats has convinced them that these, too, only desire fair play and an honest count and that there is no such factious spirit as they looked for when they came here.

Grant is anxious that Brother-in-law Casey shall be sent to the Senate from Louisiana, and John A. Logan from Illinois. These are some of the legacies that Grant wants to leave the country at the close of his own term of office.

Senator Blaine has been selected as the orator at the next commencement of the Lewisburg University.

In a moment of temporary forgetfulness or insanity George Behan, aged 22, killed himself at Benezet, Elk county, last week.

THE REPUBLICAN INIQUITY.

BLACK DEMOCRATS BULLDOZED BY THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 22.—Mr. Morrison's committee this morning examined Wm. Williams (colored), who swore that he was beaten and shot at several times for announcing his intention to vote the Democratic ticket. He was threatened with death and prevented from voting Next, R. J. Hogan, a colored farmer of West Feliciana, testified that he was threatened with death if he voted the Democratic ticket. The parish, he said had been infested with bands of thieves more than a year before election. Stock and corn were stolen in large quantities from both white and colored farmers. A society was formed of white and colored men to prevent these thefts and punish the perpetrators. Those caught were whipped. Witness made affidavit of these facts in the Custom House, stating they had no political bearing. He was prevented from reading his affidavit after it had been written out by the officials. He sees it printed now as a speech men Returning Board affidavit. He denounced it as false and a forgery, and said that he never made it, and that its statements are utterly untrue.

The committee then took up Poll 2, Eleventh Ward, New Orleans excluded by the Returning Board's count. Twenty responsible witnesses were examined who swore that the election there was free, fair and peaceable. This poll was excluded on the protest of A. W. Kempton and A. Hursey, Republican supervisors. Major Burke, being called to the stand, showed a telegram from the Mayor of Galveston declaring Kempton to be a fugitive from justice from Galveston, where he was under three indictments for penal crimes. The formal indictments were then shown to the committee. Another indictment for pocket-picking against Hursey was then shown. J. M. Harding testified that Kempton and Hursey perjured themselves when they protested against this poll.

Blackburn's committee examined thoroughly the case of Tangipahoa, a part of whose vote was rejected by the board. They found the charges preferred against this parish by the Returning Board utterly false and without foundation, after examining a number of responsible witnesses from both sides.

Judge New's committee at Baton Rouge, has examined leading Republicans, whose testimony is overwhelming as to the freeness and fairness of the election in the two Baton Rouges and two Felicianas. They have examined local leaders of both parties, and have failed to find a single case of intimidation.

Meade's committee examined several witnesses in Caddo parish yesterday and made arrangements for a full investigation. McMahon's committee will report from Monroe to morrow.

A special sent to the Democrat from Baton Rouge says the House sub-committee was at work there to-day. The most important witness examined was D. M. Lange (colored), Republican. He testified that he had canvassed the parish for the Republicans; that there was no intimidation of colored Republicans during the whole time of the registration or at the election or at any other time; that in no instance were the troubles in the parish during the past year attributable to politics. An attempt was made by Jack Archibald, a colored Republican, to raise a row. Archibald said he acted under instructions in doing so. Archibald left the poll and came back with Lieut. Gerdich, who endeavored to persuade witness that he was intimidated, and wanted him to close his poll.

HOW DEMOCRATIC NEGROES WERE ASSAULTED AND INTIMIDATED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Dec. 22.—The House Committee arrived here on Wednesday, and yesterday heard the sickening story of James Grant, a negro of St. Andrew's parish, who went to the polls about sunrise and cast a Democratic ballot. He was engaged in distributing tickets when an excited throng approached him, shouting; and finding that they meant him to be their victim, he ran, but was checked by numbers of other bloodthirsty blacks, who were hunting him from the opposite point of the road. Both crowds, by spreading, formed a ring, round which he ran in and endeavor to find a point through which he could break. Solomon Lyon, a negro, struck him twice on the top of the head with a green gum club, and he fell, but jumped up and was again knocked down. Ben Manigault called upon the mob to "kill him because he was a Democrat," and struck him to the earth. Lyon shouted. "Kill him! kill him! he's almost dead now! don't let him live," and struck him on the head. Grant ran to a mill dam, and clinging to the grass growing on its surface got across the pond. He asked Rebecca Bennett, a negress, to save him. She cast her arms about him pressed him to the ground and covered him with her clothing. When the mob came up she kept them at bay, but an arm and leg protruding from the covering of her dress were horridly lacerated with razors, knives, and bayonets, and bruised with clubs. The poor negro was so badly injured that he has only recently left a hospital, and cannot undertake to labor before six months. Grant's testimony was rendered distressing to all by the pitiable corroboration given to every word by his half-healed wounds.

Other witnesses testified to a like state of facts.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Joint Committee of Congress to report without delay any measure to secure a count of the Electoral vote in harmony with the constitutional provision on the subject, was completed on 22 ult, by the announcement of the House Committee by Speaker Randall. The Joint Committee is as follows:

House.—Messrs. Payne of Ohio, Hunton of Virginia, Hewitt of New York, Springer of Illinois—Democrats; and McCreary of Iowa, Hoar of Massachusetts, and Willard of Wisconsin—Republicans.

Senate.—Messrs. Edmunds of Vermont, Morton of Indiana, Logan of Illinois, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey—Republicans; and Thurman of Ohio, Bayard of Delaware, and Ransom of North Carolina—Democrats.

The Committees are composed of some of the ablest Republicans and Democrats in Congress, and they should have a God speed in their duties from every patriotic citizen. We do not see how they can fail to agree on a measure that will carry out the spirit of the Constitution and accord with the precedents of the past eighty years of our history.

ASTONISHMENT OF CHANDLER & CO.

Washington, December 28.—Commissioner Davenport's testimony before the New York Committee yesterday that there had been a full and fair election in New York City, and that the Democratic increase had been reinforced from the Republican ranks, has simply astonished Zach Chandler, Hale and other extremists. The Republican members on the floor of the House to-day, in conversation spoke of it with great surprise and in some instances were forced to admit that the same reasons would apply to the disputed States. Altogether with the news from Florida and the advices from South Carolina that Hampton would probably be acknowledged Governor by the Republicans, it has been a gloomy season for the Hayes people in Washington to-day.

A few months ago an elegantly dressed woman, the wife of a rich merchant, was so drunk in a Baltimore street that she could not stand, and a policeman arrested her. Her husband secured her release, and the incident was made a secret. She promised never to drink intoxicating liquor again. Lately she was found lying drunk in a gutter, and this time the husband would do nothing to hide her shame. She was publicly fined in a police court, and discarded by her family.

A Baltimore policeman found a family in an awful plight. Every member had been stricken with scarlet fever, and three children had died, not of the disease, but of starvation. There was not a morsel of food in the garret, and every available article of furniture or clothing had long before been pawned. The wife was abed, unconcious, and husband had stretched himself on the floor to die. This case has incited an organized effort to succor the destitute persons of that city.

FLORIDA.—THE VOTE RECANVASSED.

DREW DECLARED ELECTED BY THE FULL BOARD.

ATTORNEY GENERAL COCKE GIVES TILDEN 91 MAJORITY.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS GIVE HAYES 206 MAJORITY.

The Vote as Canvassed by Attorney-General Cocke.

Tallahassee, Fla., December 27, 2.45 a. m.—Attorney-General Cocke made a canvass of the vote this morning after other members of the Board refused to canvass. This gives Drew 497, and Tilden 91 majority. This canvass is filed in the Clerk's office in obedience to the order of Court.

THE FULL BOARD DECLARE IN FAVOR OF DREW AND HAYES.

Subsequently the other members of the Board agreed to reconvass, and the full Board met at four o'clock this afternoon. They have just concluded their canvass and have given Drew a majority of 195 and Hayes electors. Attorney-General Cocke filed a protest.

The Court reassembles to-morrow.

REMARKABLE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds and declares the law thus: "Of a State law the State Courts judge and decide. This Court will follow their adjudication. The construction given to a statute of the State by the highest judicial tribunal of a State is as binding upon the courts of the United States as the text." There it is. "This court will follow their adjudication." But Grant thinks differently. He dissents peremptorily. He is quite as positive as the learned judges. His judgment declared to the Democratic Senators is even more emphatic. "I don't care a damn for the Supreme Court" of South Carolina. He stated the principle broadly, as well as coarsely, for all cases of law in that State; but especially in regard to the court's adjudication of the State law in favor of the Tilden electors of Hampton's election, and of the election of the Democratic Legislature. He "don't care a damn." Nor does the Brigadier General Ruger. Nor the corporal at the door of the Legislature who passes on the certificates and qualifications of members. Nor does Judge Bond care for State judges and State laws. The rule is and always was that no court of any degree can interfere in cases of contempt in any other court of competent jurisdiction. Bond, a Federal circuit judge, backed by the corporal and the brigadier general, overrides the Supreme Court of the State in its judgment for contempt against the contumacious, fraudulent State canvassers, and this charges them, to go free, in defiance of the State law and in contempt of the Supreme Court of the States.—Washington Union.

REPUBLICAN PRECAUTIONS.

Despatches With a Political Bearing Put Out of the Reach of Congress.

Washington, December 28.—It has become known here to-day to members of the House Judiciary Committee that the important political despatches sent during the campaign were put out of their reach by the Western Union Telegraph Company before the meeting of the present Congress, and that if the company were willing to give them to the investigating committees it would be impossible. The latter part of this statement though coming from a good source is regarded as doubtful, but that the tele rams were removed from the immediate custody of the company, to a remote place seems to be established. Barnes the manager of the Western Union office at New Orleans, who has been placed under arrest will be brought before the bar of the House on Wednesday, and undoubtedly be committed unless he is able to purge himself of contempt. The House is determined, judging from the views of members on the Democratic side, to secure the despatches if possible, and to punish every officer of the telegraph company who stands in the way of their production.

THE VOICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Wade Hampton Explains the Attitude of The Contituents.

Columbia, S. C., December 29.—Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, is here as the bearer of a letter from General Wade Hampton to Governor Hayes. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
COLUMBIA, December 29, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of my inaugural as the duly elected Governor of South Carolina. In view of present events and the official sanction given to gross misrepresentation of the acts and purposes of the majority of the good people of this commonwealth, I deem it proper to declare that profound peace prevails throughout the State, that the course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by no combination of citizens thereof, and that the laws for the protection of the inhabitants in all their rights of person, property and citizenship are being enforced in our courts. While the people of this State are not wanting either in the spirit or the means to maintain their rights of citizenship against the usurped power which now defies the supreme judicial authority of the State, they have such faith in the justice of their cause that they propose to leave its vindication to the proper legal tribunals, appealing at the same time to the patriotism and public sentiment of the whole country. The inflammatory utterances of a portion of the public press render it, perhaps not inopportune for me to state that, although the people of South Carolina view with grave concern the present critical conjuncture in the affairs of our country, which threatens to subject to an extreme test the republican system of government itself, it is their firm and deliberate purpose to condemn any solution of existing political problems that involves the exhibition of armed force or that moves through any other channel than the prescribed forms of the Constitution, or the peaceful agencies of law.

Trusting that a solution may be had while, maintaining the peace of the country, shall do no violence to the constitutional safeguards of popular rights and will tend still more firmly to unite the people of all the States in an earnest effort to preserve the peace and sustain the laws and the Constitution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

His Excellency R. B. Hayes Governor of Ohio.

P. S.—As the settlement of the vexed political questions which now agitate the public mind must ultimately depend on yourself, or your distinguished competitor for the Presidency, I have addressed a letter similar to this to His Excellency Governor Tilden. Yours,

(Signed) WADE HAMPTON.

An immense outside pressure was brought on the Florida Returning Board. Lew Wallace and Lamdaglust Williams were not in Tallahassee for nothing. The Board on Tuesday gave notice it would canvass the vote; on Thursday, after Williams arrived, this order was revoked, and notice was given a motion would be made to set aside the quadruplicates, but after Attorney General Cocke commenced his canvass, "solitary and alone," the Hayes ites again changed and concluded to make a show of compliance with the order of the Court. The 240 majority for Hayes was secured by throwing out returns from Baker and Clay counties approved by the Court, substituting for the former a fraudulent and throwing out Clay county altogether. The house Committee, of which Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, (Ben Butler's successor) is Chairman, will let in a flood of daylight in this Florida business.

VICTORY!

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALL THE STATES FOR PRESIDENT.

Tilden	4,282,150
Hayes	4,029,084
Cooper	80,709
Smith	10,055
Scattering	2,791
Tilden Over Hayes	252,475
Tilden Over All	158,837

Moderate republican congressmen now concede that the state of Florida must either be counted for Tilden or not counted at all. It is openly asserted that Senator Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Christiancy will sustain the candidate for President who appears upon a review of the testimony to be the choice of the majority, without regard to the unpertinent meddling of the returning boards continued to defeat the possibility of democratic success.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 29.—Messrs. Sayler, Abbott and Laurence, the congressional sub-committee, completed their work here to day. Their report from returns as submitted gives the state to Hayes and Wheeler by about 700 majority, but show Hampton and the entire democratic state ticket elected by a much larger majority. The committee leave for Charleston to-night to join the sub-committee there, and will probably leave for Washington on Monday.

"THE WORLD" FOR 1877.

The New York World for 1877. Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, will be found to be the cheapest and best newspaper published in the United States. It will be printed in an improved form with new type upon the best paper, and no expense or labor will be spared to maintain it in every department at the highest possible standard, and to command it in all respects to the confidence and approval of the best classes in the community without regard to political opinions or religious differences.

It will be found

IN THE NEWS OF THE DAY

The news of the day of all kinds and from all quarters. Domestic, State and Foreign, carefully condensed and fully arranged, special attention being given to all Commercial, Legal, Financial, Social, Criminal and Political Transactions in the City of New York and in the United States.

Full Reports, Reciting and Illustrating all Congressional and Legislative proceedings at Washington and Albany; all Meetings of importance, Religious, Literary, Educational, Scientific and Political; all Social Events, gay and grave, and Personal Information of interest to the public.

Correspondence, expressly prepared for this journal by a permanent staff of accomplished resident writers at all centres of interest throughout the world.

Literary News and Reviews, by which our readers will be kept advised of everything worthy of attention in the current Literature of Europe and America.

Criticisms of all notable works and notices of all notable events in connection with Music, the Drama, Painting, Sculpture and all other branches of fine art.

Editorial Articles upon every subject of present interest of importance.

For the principles by which The World will be governed in its discussion and treatment of all public questions, it will suffice to say that The World, while sound, stable in politics, desires the conservation only of what is good and wise in our public institutions and our political system liberal in spirit, it admits no limitations upon the rights of private judgment and the aspirations of Reform, save those which are imposed by Decency, Good Taste and a due respect for vested rights and for the honest opinions of all classes and sects of men. While it has labored for the principles and hails the triumph of the Democratic party as affording us a practical promise of Reform in our public administration, it will be found to be entirely and blindly devoted to the advancement of any party or any clique. It will freely canvass the public conduct, while it will treat with respect the private rights of Public Men, and it will examine fearlessly acts of the workings of our national, State and municipal governments.

It will inculcate a steadfast reliance upon the original principles of our political system as the only sound basis of all needed improvements therein; an unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union, a scrupulous fidelity to the letter as well as the letter of our laws, and a sleepless vigilance in maintaining all the great safeguards of Civil and Religious Liberty. It will seek to mitigate and not to aggravate the evils inseparable from Party Government in a Free country, to promote harmony and bolt ill feelings among our fellow citizens of all creeds and colors, all sections and all sects, and to advance both by its precepts and by its example the reign of Reason and of Law over prejudice and passion in all our public actions and in the discussion of all public affairs.

It will do justice always, to the best of its ability, to all men and to all classes of men; it will recognize no enemies of good morals, public order and the law; it will endeavor, in a word, to make its columns a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well.

Nor will it lose sight meanwhile of the great and legitimate demand of the reading public for entertainment. The World will keep its readers informed of all that is amusing as well as of all that is momentous in the movements of society and will spare neither trouble nor expense to provide them with a varied, animated and accurate picture of the times in which we live.

TERMS—Postage Prepaid.

Daily and Sundays, one year, $9.40; 6 months, $5; three months, $2.50.

Daily without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than three months, $1 a month.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty-five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One dollar a year. To club agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Semi-weekly for club of twenty; the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen numbers sent on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

THE WORLD,
cor. Park Row and Beekman street, New York.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

DAILY AND WEEKLY PATRIOT
For 1877.

To all new subscribers and to all present subscribers renewing their subscriptions.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

Will be sent at the following rates:

1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid		$7.00
2 copies, in club	"	12.00
5 "	"	27.50
12 "	"	50.00

1 copy during session of the Legislature, 2.00

1 copy, one year, and one copy, one year, of either Harper's Monthly or Harper's Bazar, postage paid on both, 9.25.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

will be sent at the following rates:

1 copy, 1 year, postage prepaid		$2.00
4 copies "	"	6.00
10 "	"	10.00
15 "	"	

and one copy to the getter up of club 15.00

20 copies, 1 year, postage prepaid, and 1 copy to getter up of club, 22.50

1 copy, 1 year, and one copy, one year, of either Harper's Monthly or Harper's Bazar, postage prepaid on both, 4.50

The subscription price of Harper's Monthly and Harper's Bazar is $4.00 each, but supplying the subscriber a copy of the weekly Patriot for 50 cents in addition to what he would have to pay for either of Harper's publications.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, either by check or post office order.

Now is the time to subscribe. Get all the news and the best of reading matter at less cost than anywhere else by sending your subscriptions to the Daily and Weekly Patriot. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Five Thousand Houses Burned at Tokio, Japan.

San Francisco, December 26.—Advices by steamer Oceanic from Asia, say that a fire in Tokio, Japan, November 29, swept 60 streets, destroying 5000 houses. Five hundred lives were lost. The loss of property is estimated at $10,000,000. The residence of the Austrian minister was burned and that of the United States minister narrowly escaped. Prompt and effective measures for the relief of the sufferers have been taken by the government. The burnt region is being rapidly rebuilt with the introduction of great improvement.

A CONVENT BURNED.

Thirteen Persons Perish.

Montreal, December 26.—Last night at 9 o'clock the Sister Superior of the convent made the usual visit through the whole convent and noticed nothing unusual. All the community were in bed, at twenty minutes past nine the whole convent was in flames. All that could be done for persons inside was to hurry them out, nuns as well as children had only time to save themselves without their clothes. It is believed that the fire originated between the floors. There were forty-eight boarders in the convent. Thirteen persons perished in the flames.

SEVEN YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

Louisville, Ky., December 26.—At Augusta, Ky., yesterday seven unknown young men from Ubopia, O., who were on the ice of the Ohio River, were drowned by the breaking of the gorge.

26,000 SMUGGLED CIGARS SEIZED.

New York, Dec 29.—Government officers yesterday afternoon seized 25,000 smuggled cigars in White Hall street. This is the largest seizure of smuggled cigars made at this port for many years.

Here is a specimen bet made by six men in Rhode Island: Each of the losing three must eat, within two hours, three plates of soup made of one hind leg of a dog, one hind leg of a cat, four rats' legs, six chickens' legs and ten frogs' legs. The seasoning and vegetables will be discretionary with the cook, who must be paid twenty-five dollars by the losers.

A census of the city of Reading taken by the proprietors of the Reading Sunday Review shows a population of 80,109, a decrease of 2,402 as compared with a census taken last year.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes the very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a fair trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, pain in the breast, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by laboring, difficult expansion of the membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrhage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachea, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great and valuable agent.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is lessened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is aroused in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,

Positively cured by the use of

SWAINE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. F. KEISER,
(Firm of Roedel & Chrict,)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.

Prepared only by

Dr. Swayne & Son,
320 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

SWAINE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

LIFE, Growth, Beauty,
LONDON A Scientific
HAIR COLOR Vegetable
RESTORER. Preparation of Rare Ingredients.

Cultivate your hair.

London Glossy, Luxu-	Hair Restorer
London riant Hair is one	Hair Restorer
London of the greatest	Hair Restorer
London of all personal	Hair Restorer
London Charms.	Hair Restorer

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; it gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

Isaac D. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may 21 '72

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM

RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr 27

J. S. MILLER.

Fashionable Tailor.

AARONSBURG.

Having opened rooms opposite the Reformed parsonage building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 16nov 1m.

MARKET

Report Of Prices

OF

F. C. FRANCISCUS,

LEWISTOWN, PA

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JAN. 4 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE, # 141, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
H. P. SIKKEY, N. G.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec't.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. & A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
W. R. MINGLE, W. M.
C. F. ZERBY, Sec't.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, P. of H., meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum will, by them for one year's postage was 26cts.

—The Reporter office has been removed and will be found nearly opposite the post-office.

—On Monday afternoon, a company of fantastics escorted a newly married pair from near Potters Mills through Centre Hall. They were a ludicrous looking set, and would have been the kind of chaps Falstaff would pick for his recruits.

—Jacob Kerstetter of Penn twp, killed a hog which dressed 500 pounds. Pretty well done—and Penn twp. is ahead so far as we can ascertain.

—A boy by name of James Ettinger, of Aaronsburg, had his arm broken near the shoulder, having been pushed from a pair of steps by a companion.

—Our latest advices from Bellefonte, that wheat is 1.25 per bushel. Shortlidge & Co. continue to buy all kinds of grain at full market prices. Good stables to feed horses in at their place of business. Ten to twelve horses can be accommodated at one time.

—The Gotwald property, at Aaronsburg, including one quarte of ground, was sold to Elijah Bard, for $1,000. Cheap.

—About ten inches of snow on Friday 29. Fierce storm on Friday night and Saturday, which piled up the snow in miniature mountains at some places and laid the ground bare at others. The storms this winter, so far, have all done their fiercest blowing on Saturdays.

—The Forge building of the Valentine Iron works at Williamsport was burnt by an incendiary a few days ago. The loss is covered by an insurance of $18,000.

—General John Ross died suddenly of apoplexy at McVeytown one day last week. The Sentinel says "few men better known in that county, or more esteemed."

— A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

—The undersigned hereby heartily acknowledges the reception of an envelope containing $102 in cash, as a present from the good people of the Aaronsburg charge. This is not the first present they have made their pastor since he came among them. Thank you kind friends for your bountiful liberality. God bless and prosper you, is the wish of your humble servant.
JOHN TOMLINSON,
Aaronsburg.
Monday, December 18th, 1876.

—Wm. K. Gilliland, of Unionville, Pa., sends us the name of a cash subscriber as a new year's present and asks "Do the rest of your subscribers do so?" Yes, friend Gilliland, some of our subscribers do send us names, and we are very thankful to them and to you, for the interest manifested, besides we like the idea to have each of our subscribers send us a cash name as a new year's gift. How many will act upon Mr. Gilliland's suggestion and make us an acceptable gift that will cost them nothing?

—Newman, at the new Eagle Clothing store, Bellefonte, has just received a new lot of goods for the Holidays, and he is selling all kinds of clothing and *sick* lower than ever. Newman says he sells the cheapest and best cloth in the county. He means business all over. Try him and we can assure you that you will save money by it. tf

—The Reporter office was removed on last Tuesday, 26, to a few doors south of our recent quarters, on first floor. With the kindly assistance of Chas. Derstine, Reuben Spangler, Will Richard, Henry Moyer and John Krumbine, with Wm. P. Shoup as machinist, the flitting was a success. Thanks to the young men above mentioned for the lift they gave us. Our friends and patrons are invited to call and see us in our new quarters—they will always be welcome.

—Mr. George Arney, former typo in this office, now attending lectures at Jeff. Medical college, is home on a vacation, and paid our sanctum a visit. George reports the following young men from this valley, also attending lectures. Wm. W. Woods, Chas. Leitzel and Jas. Thompson, at Jeff., and Will Keller, Robt. Hamill at University of Penn'a.

—SAMUEL ZERBISER, of Jefferson township, Mercer county, made a link of sausage last week which was sixty-one feet long and weighed forty-one pounds.

Yocum, the great sausage eater of Nittany valley, should send for this variant, and try his hand at it—should like to see him at one end and Joe Paxon at the other, and then the d—l take the hindmost.

Harper's monthly, for January, is a good number. Its article on "Contemporary Art in England" is full of pleasant chat about the leading English artists. The "Good Old Time of Plymouth" is an interesting account of certain Puritan relics. The illustrations are neat and the poetry decidedly clever.

—The cheapest and best quality of groceries can be had at Sechler's, Bush house block, Bellefonte.

—NOTICE.—The books of C. E. Peck have been left in the hands of John T. Lee, of this place, for collection. All persons interested are earnestly requested to call and settle accounts as soon as possible. 2t

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Company of Centre County, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec. 21, 1876. The Annual meeting of the Members and election of twelve Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of John Spangler, at Centre Hall, on Monday January 8th, 1877, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members generally are requested to attend. GEO BUCHANAN, D. F. LUSE, Sec'y, Pres't

—ALL KINDS OF LUMBER at private sale and at greatly reduced prices. Wm Colyer, of Potter tp., has for sale 4000 sawed rails; 1200 chestnut posts; split rails 11 and 12 ft. long; 6000 ft. best white oak plank for wagon makers and from 1½ to 4 in.; scantling and axles; 4000 walnut boards 8 to 4 in., a lot of poplar and lion boards 2 x 4 in.; 4000 wagon spokes, white oak, all sizes; a lot of dried cherry; 2000 feet of dry chestnut boards. All at reduced prices for cash or any kind of grain, beef or pork.

Also a span of mules, 8 years old, both leaders, perfectly safe; new gears; new 2-horse wagon; a 2 horse platform spring wagon; hay ladders, harrows, cultivator, corn plows, 2-horse sled, No. 1 double sleds.

All at private sale. Come on and get bargains, as Mr. Colyer intends going west in the spring. 14dec 2m

—FOR SALE.—A good two story dwelling house and lot, at Aaronsburg. Terms easy. Apply at this office.

—FOR SALE.—85 acres of good farm land near Centre Hall, 4m from railroad. Payments easy. Apply at this office.

FARMS TO LEASE.—

The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in lease for a term of years for improvement. 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
18 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

—The band festival in this place realized $184. Hat votes amounted to $20, and votes on little sled to near $85, ice cream oyster's and meals did the rest.

—Persons who intend going to housekeeping will save money by buying all their groceries at Sechler & Co.'s.

—The case of the Sugar Valley Co. vs Barber & Henderson, closed on last Friday morning in the court of Williamsport the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendants.

—Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to every body, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recommends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes, indeed, the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witticisms and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice, and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.—St. Clair Observer.

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, and Whooping Cough. Is pleasant to the taste and acts like a charm. Price, 25 cts.

—Now then make a good and true start for 1877—turn a new leaf—do good unto yourself—be economical and wise—all these points are shown by buying your groceries at Sechler's, in the Bush house block, who keep the best and which are always the cheapest.

— SHOOTING FOR A BEAR.—A correspondent from Clarion county says:

There was a shooting match at Tionesta, Forest county, Pa., on Thursday, Dec. 21st, for a two year old pet bear. At which time marksmen from all directions came to contest for the prize. The distance was 183 yards at a rest—five shots string measure; guns over twenty pounds and telescope sights were forbidden to be used. The Weber brothers of Dempseytown, Pa., happened to be there and as they are noted for winning bears came out first best and won the bear.

They are the same men that traveled through a part of Union and Centre counties last winter, and hearing of a match to come off at Rebersburg, for a bear, they went there and met with as jolly a set of sportsmen as can be found anywhere, and after the match was over the bear was awarded to those same Weber brothers from Dempseytown; after which the Rebersburg boys sent to Union co., for a man to lay these Dempseytown parties on the shelf. But the Union county man came out minus as well as the Rebersburg boys. And now the Weber boys wonder when the Rebersburg boys will have another bear to shoot at as they are fond of bears and snare drums and have no objection to good turkeys. OLD YEAR.

—Mr. C. E. Peck having quit the smithing business, and intending to remove to Clarion county, the shops heretofore occupied on by him have been taken by Mr. John T. Lee who will continue the smithing business at the old stand as heretofore, in all its branches, in connection with the manufacture of carriages, buggies and all kinds of wagons. Thankful for past favors, Mr. Lee will seek to merit a share of the public patronage by putting out first class work, and warranted to render satisfaction. If you desire a good buggy or spring wagon he will put it up by you at prices low as the lowest and of the best workmanship.

—The Clinton Democrat says the Lock Haven Soup House is in full operation and doing much good in the way of relief. It was opened on Wednesday of last week on which day 6 gallons of soup and 83 loaves were given away. Thursday 42 loaves and 12 gallons went. Friday 124 loaves and 17 gallons. Saturday 196 loaves and 36 gallons. It will be seen that its distribution is increasing as it becomes more widely known.

—It will pay people from Pennsvalley to get their groceries from Sechler's, at Bellefonte, as you always get your money's worth and of the best.

Daniel Smith the torpedo man who was blown to atoms at Petrolia, a few days since, carried a $400 gold watch. The main spring is all that has been found. Not a splinter of the wagon has been discovered. Only about fifteen pounds of the remains of Smith and his partner Humphreys could be found on which to hold an inquest.

The Schuylkill region has mined and shipped 5,481,286 tons of coal this year as against 5,050,646 tons in 1876, the coal going over the leading main line and Shamokin and Lykens valley roads.

1877!
THE WEEKLY POST!

The Pittsburg Weekly Post for 1877 will be found to be the cheapest, and best family and politics journal published in the country, a potion it has long held, and will be an improvement over former years in all respects.

THE GREATEST POLITICAL CRISIS

That ever threatened our institutions is now upon us, and as the liberties of the people depend upon a free, untrammeled and outspoken Newspaper Press, it is to the interest of all that they should aid and support it, and at the same time put themselves in possession of that knowledge of men and current events, so essential to intelligent action on the part of the men, exercising the inestimable blessing of the elective franchise.

Among the Leading Features

That it will lay before its readers may be enumerated:

I. All the current news of the day from all quarters of the world, by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed, arranged and edited.

II. Full reports of the proceedings of Congress, with Special Correspondence from the National Capitl, full legislative Reports, and the most complete presentation of all the current events in connection with the great Presidential struggle which has been transacted in the Halls of Congress.

III. Correspondence from various points, and from Local Correspondents in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere, on matters of local news and local interests.

IV. Choice Literary matter for the home circle and fireside, and all that class of topics so essential to its instruction and amusement of the household.

V. The fullest, latest an most reliable Market Reports from all th commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

VI. Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by ventsas they occur.

IN ALL POLITICAL MATTERS

The Post will advocate the principles of the Democratic party, as the only means offered for genuine, thorough perfect and lasting Reform. It will incurate a steadfast reliance upon the original principles of our political system as the only foundasis of all needed improvements therein; an unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union, a scrupulous fidelity to the spirit as well as the letter four laws, and a sleepless vigilance in maintaining all the great safeguards of

Civil and Religious Liberty.

It will seek to mitigate and not aggravate the evils inseparable from Party Government in a Free country; to promote good and not ill feeling among or fellow citizens of all creeds and colors, all sections and all sects; and to advance both by its precepts and is by example the reign of Reason and justice over Prejudice and Passion in all our public action and in the discussion of all public fiairs.

THE DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburg, and is the only Democratic daily published in western Pennsylvia. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the Globe.

OUR TERMS.
(With Postage Paid.)

THE DAILY POST, per year	$9.00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year	2.00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER	1.50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice orders, or Registerad Letter.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.
Pittsburg, Pa.

HORSE THIEF SHOT.—We learn that on Thursday night of last week, says the Mifflinburg Telegraph, Mr. Ritter, one of the two sons of Mr. Wm. Ritter, residing on a farm of the latter in White Deer twp., was awakened by the barking of his dog. He arose, and taking a double barreled gun proceeded to see what was wrong. He saw the dog was barking at the door of the barn and that the barn door was open. In a few moments a man hurriedly came out of the door and attempted to escape. While jumping the fence Mr. Ritter fired at him, but he did not follow at once as he thought there was another in the stable. Calling his brother, they both then made a thorough examination. The best horse in the stable was found bridled and ready to be driven away. On the fence there were bloody marks and across the field to the main road there was blood, which showed that the thief had been wounded. The track was lost at the road which proved there was a buggy or some conveyance in which the party escaped. Since then nothing further has been heard of the scoundrel.

—ANOTHER RAILWAY PROJECT.—The Brookville Jeffersonian says: On Monday last Mr. James Caldwell, of this place, commenced the survey for the new line of railway that will connect Brookville with Warren, in this state, and which is intended to form a direct route from the immense coal fields in Jefferson county to Buffalo and the Lakes. We have had assurance from railroad authorities that this road would be built during the coming year.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

The Times says Philadelphia is effectually ice bound, and with every indication of its remaining so for an indefinite period. The Schuylkill is closed its entire length, although a channel was cut on Saturday last and a large bark was towed up as far as South street. The ice is thick and smoth above the Almshouse, where the ice cutters are at work, getting cakes ten inches in thickness. Above Port Richmond, on the Delaware, navigation has been closed for some time, and venturesome youths and men skim over the surface on skates. Opposite the city navigation is difficult, and the Camden ferry boats experience much trouble in making their periodical trips to and fro. Below the city the ice boats have up to this time succeeded in keeping a channel open for the passage of steamships and vessels of the larger class, but small craft do not venture out.

HORRIBLE CASUALTIES.

A LAKE SHORE TRAIN PLUNGES THROUGH A BRIDGE

Passengers Burned, Drowned, and Frozen to Death.

Cleveland, O., December 29.—A terrible accident has occurred at Ashtabula, Ohio, a Lake Shore train bound west went through an iron bridge seventy five feet to the river below. It is reported that seven coaches and all the express cars were burned. About one out of every five persons were killed. A heavy snow storm prevails there.

Cleveland, December 29—10:25 p. m. The storm at Ashtabula has somewhat abated and the weather is fast becoming colder. It seems that the falling train and bridge smashed the ice in the creek and those not killed by the fall or burned by the burning cars, were held down by the wreck and drowned before they could be extricated. Many too have been frozen. The citizens of Ashtabula are at the wreck and as many as can are working to rescue those already not claimed by death.

AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS KILLED OR WOUNDED—36 BODIES RECOVERED.

Cleveland, December 30.—The following from a special to the Cleveland Leader, is the very latest from the wreck at Ashtabula:

The haggard dawn which drove darkness out of this valley and shadow of death seldom saw a ghastlier sight than was revealed with the coming of this morning. On either side of the ravine frowned the dark and bear arches from which the treacherous timbers had fallen, while at their base the great heap of ruins covered the hundred men, women and children who had so suddenly been called to their death. The three charred bodies lay where they had been placed in the hurry and confusion of the night.

Sad Scenes

In the great peril of the hour a man rushed down to the scene of the disaster, ready to help. He saw a women struggling for life, and went to her assistance. He carried her by main force to the solid ice and then urged by the cries of the mother, went back to the rescue of Miss Laughlin, a sweet child of three or four years of age. The treacherous wood, in splintering, had caught the child in its grasp, and the fire completed the terrible work. The man was compelled to see the child enveloped in flames, and to hear her cry.

"Help Me Mother!"

ringing out in the agony of death, and on the ears of the cruel night. In a moment she was lost swept up by the sharp tongues of fire, while her mother in helpless agony fell to the earth in a deadly swoon.

There was on board a family named Bennett, on their way from New York to Jefferson, Ashtabula county. The father and mother got out of the wreck, and the children were only saved by being tossed from the arms of one man to another over a pile of burning wood. One of the four was seriously injured, and all scratched slightly.

CAUTION.—Having purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the following property of John Saner, of College twp, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution all persons against meddling with the same in any manner, viz: 1 bay mare, 7 head of hogs, 1 spring 1 top buggy, a lot of wheat in the straw, a lot of corn in the ears, and sundry small articles sold by the lot.
21 dec 3t DANIEL HESS.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on January 20th, 1877, the following described property, at the late residence of Daniel Conser, dec'd, in the town of Reber Mills twp., Centre co. A HOUSE AND LOT, being the late residence of said dec'd, bounded on the north by Main street, east by lot of James Mallery, south and west by alleys, and known or marked on the General Plot of said town as lot No. 11. The house being a large two story house, with a cellar room, and in good condition. There is also erected on said lot a good STABLE, or rather a small barn, as well as all other necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when terms will be made known.
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
27 dec Adm'r of Daniel Conser.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry in the town of Boalsburg, near the premises, on Saturday

THE 13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1877,

The following described real estate, late of Ezra D. Brisbin, of Harris twp, dec'd viz: a VALUABLE FARM, adjoining the town of Boalsburg, Harris twp, Centre county, containing

150 ACRES

thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, LOG BARN, and other outbuildings. Several fine springs of water rise on the premises. There is also a young and thrifty ORCHARD of choice fruit. The greater portion of the land is of excellent quality, and a part there of is suitable for division into Town lots. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by
SAMUEL G[illegible]

TWENTY EIGHT LIVES LOST.

New York, December 21.—Twenty-eight men in all were lost by the wreck of the ship Circassian, sixteen of them were wreckers and the remainder belonged to the crew of the ship, including the captain.

The Venango Spectator says: The handsomest Christmas present we have heard of in this neighborhood was received by a young married woman in this city. Her father, who is the fortunate owner of a rich oil farm in Clarion county, sent her a check for five thousand dollars, which was duly received on Monday.

A compromise is likely to be effected with the Tweed ring suits by the return of Peter B. Sweeny who is to be granted immunity from prosecution on his returning a stated sum. He is expected to arrive in New York within a week. A like compromise is talked of with all the ring thieves.

The Turco-Servian armistice has been prolonged till the 1st of March. This long extension is looked upon as insuring a peaceful result for pending negotiations.

The sliding scale of wages as at present agreed upon is to be continued in the Schuylkill coal region for 1877.

A contract has been let for the grading of the Sandy Run branch of the Broad Top railroad in Huntingdon county.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg on last Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening of last week a dwelling house about three miles south of Broad Top City, was destroyed by fire, burning four children from three to nine years of age. The mother, Mrs. McGowan, was away at a neighbor's helping to butcher, and the husband after kindling a large fire and putting the children to bed went after her.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.—The small pox has made its appearance in some of the neighboring counties. Whether we shall escape its ravages cannot be predicted but it is to be hoped we may. However, as everything calculated to relieve people of its dreadful consequences and to mitigate its evils, is of importance to the people generally, we give the following from an exchange: "A great discovery is reported to have been made by a surgeon of the Turkish army in China, to prevent pitting or making the face. The mode of treatment is as follows: When a small pox the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is thoroughly rubbed with croton oil and Turpentine ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevent the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as perfectly effectual."

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—

Will be sold on the premises, 13 miles east of Centre Hall, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1877,

at one o'clock, the following real estate belonging to the estate of Jacob Hoy, dec'd a certain piece of ground in Potter twp, containing

TWO ACRES,

and ninety perches of the best quality of land and in the high st state of cultivation thereon erected a good TWO STORY HOUSE, Stable and Black smith shop, and all necessary outbuildings, and a never failing spring of water, choice fruit trees. One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
JOHN SHANNON,
jan 4 Administrator.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that S. E. Hedding has filed his petition for license to keep a Hotel in the Potter House, in the borough of Philipsburg, Pa., and application will be made at the Court House, on the second Monday in January Term, next, January 2, 1877. A. WILLIAMS,
24 Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre co. on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1877, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Christian Buck and B. F. Leathers, Executors of all and singular the goods &c., which were of Mary E. Taylor, late of Spring twp, dec'd.

The account of Jane Jacobs, formerly Jane Lucas, administratrix of the estate of Nelson Lucas, late of Snow-shoe twp. deceased.

The partial account of J. M. Blair, administrator of the estate of James Lucas, late of Union twp dec'd.

The account of James Searson and William Searson, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Searson, late of Benner twp dec'd.

The account of Albert Ammerman, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of T. B. Miller, late of Spring twp dec'd.

The account of Aaron Dutweiler, administrator of &c., of Henry Hess, deceased, as filed by Lydia Dutweiler executrix and Aaron Dutweiler, late of Haines twp dec'd.

The account of Aaron Dutweiler, guardian of Candiace and Jeanette Roush, minor children of Joshua Roush, dec'd, as filed by Lydia Dutweiler, executrix of Aaron Dutweiler dec'd.

The account of Robert Valentine, guardian of Andrew Robison, late of Spring twp deceased.

The final account of H. M. Stover, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Rebecca Stover, late of Harris twp deceased.

Register's Office, } W. E. BERGSTRESER.
Bellefonte, }
Dec. 21st, 1876. } Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of E. H. Carr, committe of Aaron Partsrage, a lunatic, has been filed in the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented to the said court for confirmation at January term next. A. WILLIAMS,
Dec 14 Prothonotary.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Eyerhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particular inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of good quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of cleared land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 50 nov 3m

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Bay House Bank barn, 64 ft. by 62 ft., and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.

For particulars address, either
S. GRAMLY,
Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. BREAMER,
[illegible] WOLF
[illegible], Pa.

The stockholders of the Washington and Waynesburg narrow gauge railroad meet on the 8th of January to elect officers for the ensuing year and to determine whether bonds shall be issued to complete the road or not.

—The railroad war is ended. Low freights are no more.

— Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, at Washington, N. J., wishes an agent in this vicinity, as he has labored long to produce instruments of very superior merit; he will accept of none but those who approach him with satisfactory references. 1m

MARRIAGES.

At Centre Hall, by Rev. M. Sloat, Dec. 28, Mr. Harrison Sipe, of York co., to Miss Anna Zettle of Centre co.

On Dec. 7th by Rev. R. H. Colburn, Mr. Henry J. Bartholemew to Miss E. J. Moist, both of Hublersburg.

On 26, ult., at Egg Hill, by Rev G. W. Bouse, Jas. B. Strohm, of Centre Hill, to Miss Annie E. Evans, of Egg Hill.

The happy couple did not forget the printers of the Reporter, whom they honored with a goodly portion of delicious wedding cake. For once we felt good—and resolving ourselves into a committee of the whole, the cake was attacked and—it went down nicely. May life ever be as sweet to the couple as the cake, and may they successfully rock through the responsibilities of the matrimonial state, is the wish of the printers, whose thanks are tendered to Mr. Strohm and lady for the cake sent us.

DEATHS.

On 25, at Aaronsburg, of typhoid fever, Nora Deshler, aged 12 years.

MARKETS.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 25
Red Wheat, $1 25
Rye, 55c.
Corn, old, 45c.
" new, 40c.
Oats, 30c.
Clovereed, choice, 6 to $8 50.
Potatoes, retail, $1 00.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $5 50.
" retail, $6 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white, $1 45.
Wheat, red, $1 12.
Corn, 45.
Oats, 30.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8 25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1 60.
Butter, 28
Eggs, 30
Lard 09

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent free to all. Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. 6m

Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. or may be had of J. A. Green & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 1y

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walkertwp, at the inter-section of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places. Containing about 97 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition on the premises. The property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and under fence and quality, also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occubied by Samuel Shaver, containing about 250 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintic, containing about 150 ACRES; one occupied by Joseph Huston, containing about 150 ACRES, all situated contiguous to the property first described in Walker twp., and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 240 ACRES, and therein, near mcentre, near the village of Centreville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and built with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Messrs. McClintic and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be offered and described at such times and upon the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
sept 28 3m Executors

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price? Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.
A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.
You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Davis, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 20nov1y

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

J. & J. HARRIS,
NO 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
J. & J. HARRIS,
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NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warrantid to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Grocery Department.
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
The best brands of
☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞ No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

D R. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. 3apr 73tf.

W. F. REBER, Attorney at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office in D. F. Luse's building, Bellefonte.

WM. F. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

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Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. 4apr y

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.
MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand. ap21

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
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ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Crider's building. may28 '74tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Water of a superior quality, at the kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. The cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. G. R.R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon any job where it has been used, and so equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desired for. The Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the most satisfactory. Persons therefore constructing Cisterns, large Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented.
J. G. MEYER,
Aaronsburg, Pa.
may31 tf

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!
A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.
The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly restocked and fitted out with the best and most popular
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PERFUM

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Orchard and Nursery.

FENCES AND GATES.—Look after the fences and gates, and see that they are closed against stray cattle, which may destroy young trees, by breaking of limbs, or in many cases snapping off the whole tree and thus completely ruin it.

Young trees set this fall should have a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, raised around the foot of the stem, to steady them during heavy winds and prevent their being thrown by frost. This is less trouble and better than stakes.

MICE AND RABBITS.—After snow-storms tramp the snow firmly around the trunks, to keep away mice. A strip of tarred paper, a foot or more wide, tied around the base, will prevent both rabbits and mice from gnawing. Blood sprinkled upon the trunks is the best to keep off rabbits on a large scale. Trap or shoot all rabbits found in the orchards or garden, as they destroy shrubs as well as trees.

Pruning may be done during spells of mild weather, provided the cuts are covered with a coat of paint, melted grafting wax, or shellac varnish, to protect the surface from the weather.

CIONS.—Cut at any time when the trees are not frozen, and store in sawdust or sand in the cellar. Have every variety labeled as soon as cut.

HEELED-IN TREES.—There is no danger of loss if the earth is properly worked in around the roots and the air is excluded. If there is danger of water settling around the trees during the winter, make drains to carry it off. Clean away rubbish, so that no mice can find a harboring place among them.

Peach stones should be buried in a dry place, so as to have the full effects of the frosts. Put plum and cherry stones in boxes with earth.

ROOT GRAFTING.—Store the stocks in earth in the cellar, and during cold and stormy days graft them, taking care to keep the varies distinct.—*Agriculturist.*

Winter Oats.

Of late we have noticed several articles going the rounds of the agricultural press, the writers of which speak highly of what are termed "winter oats." From the tone of these articles, as well as from inquiries received from correspondents asking for further information in regard to these oats, we are inclined to believe that many persons are misled into thinking that they are new or distinct varieties from those known to our Northern farmers. But these so-called winter oats receive their name from the common practice of sowing this grain in the fall in many parts of the Middle and Southern States, instead of the spring, as is the general practice in colder latitudes. The oat is what may be called a half-hardy animal, and where the winter is not too severe it may be sown with safety in the fall, and the plants will come out in spring even more vigorous than if the sowing was delayed to the latter season. Some of our Southern farmers who have considerable experience in this matter assure us that fall-sown oats are always more certain and far less liable to rust than those sown in spring.

Of course, there are different varieties cultivated in the South as well as in the North, some being better adapted to the climate than others; but those originating in Vermont may prove after trial to be just as good a winter oat as one pronounced in Georgia. There are no distinctive characteristics by which winter oats can be distinguished from spring or summer oats; but, through repeated trials certain sorts are found to succeed better in the South when sown in the fall than in spring, and to these the above name is applied.

Farm Work.

REGULARITY OF WORK.—The fine weather has enabled farmers to finish up their fall work, and push on with that for spring. It would be well to keep on as long as the weather remains favorable, for we know not what spring may bring forth. Work should be done with regularity, and not by "fits and starts." At this season the hours of work may be shortened, and the day's labor be finished at four o'clock. There is much work that may be done indoors reading, studying, planning for the future, which are all equally as necessary to be done as plowing and digging drains. By apportioning the time to different labors, one may often get through more work than in other ways. System is everything in planning work, and goes a great way in doing it. By economizing the time, there may be five hours daily set apart for reading.

About the house everything should be done to make things snug, and all requisitions made by the housekeepers attended to at once. Winter time is an exacting period for housekeepers, and everything should be done to relieve their necessary work of much of its weight. Fuel should be put under cover, and properly prepared for convenient use. Drains should be made to carry off water; a place provided for slops and waste, where they may be saved for use as fertilizers; the cellar thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed and protected; shelves put up where needed; porches for protection around the doors and well should be made, and all these done without considering that any undue calls are made upon the patience or the time of the farmer or mechanic. The home should be considered first.—*Agriculturist.*

Cooking the Fodder for Dairy Stock.

A correspondent writes that he has been advised to adopt the practice of cooking food for his dairy stock the coming winter. He desires to know "if there are any objections that have been urged against the practice, and if so, what they are."

While the cooking of food for stock has been warmly urged by various writers in this country for a number of years past, the practice does not seem to be received with especial favor by farmers, or at least it has not spread to the extent that we should naturally suppose it would if all the advantages claimed for such feeding can be relied upon. What seems most remarkable in connection with this practice is that it has never found general favor in England, where cattle foods are comparatively dear, and where the economy of feeding is made a study by scientific and practical minds. The English feeder prefers to cut his straw and coarse fodder into chaff, mingling with it pulped turnips and allowing the mass to slightly ferment before feeding. It is stated by English authorities that cooked food is liable to induce various diseases in young stock, heifers being attacked with black leg, black quarter, speed, etc., while other cattle suffer from splenetic apoplexy, sheep from broxy, and horses from albuminous nephrites, particularly when cooked food has been given.

To Kill Cabbage Worms.

Hot water is recommended to be applied to cabbages that are infested with the *pieris rapæ*—sprinkled on from a fine rose watering can. The water may be boiling hot when put in the can, but it will not be too hot when it reaches the cabbage leaves. The thick fleshy nature of the leaves enables them to withstand considerable heat with very little injury. The sacrifice of a few heads of cabbage will soon teach an experimenter how far he can go with the hot water. A *Rural Home* correspondent speaks also from his own experience, and says: I heat water to nearly a boiling heat, and put it on with a common watering pot, with the sprinkler removed. If it is very hot it will color some of the leaves, but it does not seem to hurt the cabbage in the least. This will kill the young worms and nearly all the old ones. There will sometimes be a few that do not get touched with the water. These can be picked off with a small pair of pincers. If there are not a great many, the last remedy will do.

A gentleman, on walking out one Sunday evening, met a young Scotch peasant girl, whose parents lived near his house. "Where are you going, Jenny?" said he. "Looking for a son-in-law for my mother, sir."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Judge Bond, of the United States court, decided the *habeas corpus* case of the board of State canvassers of South Carolina, and discharged the members from arrest under the contempt proceedings of the supreme court of the State..... The report of the Democratic committee who went to Louisiana has been made. The committee quote from the election laws to show that the returning board had no jurisdiction over the electoral vote, there being no law as to who shall count the vote whatever. They say that the law was not complied with as to protests by supervisors from the intimidated parishes. They do not deny that there was no lawlessness, but they do not admit that intimidation was proved. They report that colored men in Louisiana are not necessarily Republicans.

New York city revenue officers captured an illicit distillery which, with its contents, was valued at $45,000..... A widow named Collins, while temporarily insane, drowned her two little daughters in the canal at Bryson, Can. The body of one of them has been recovered. ..... Valparaiso suffered from a large conflagration, which burned for two days and destroyed a vast amount of property..... The naval commission reports in favor of abandoning the naval establishments at New London, New Orleans and Brunswick, Ga..... The Colorado Legislature elected the Hon. Henry A. Teller as United States Senator for six years, beginning next March..... New Hampshire's Constitutional convention voted to abolish the religious test and to hold the elections in November biennially..... By the brigantine Capt. Siteman driving ashore at Herring Cove, near Halifax, during the recent heavy storm, four persons were drowned..... F. O. Prince, Democratic candidate for mayor of Boston, was elected by a majority of 2,500.

Congressman A. S. Hewitt, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, has issued the following address, by order of the committee: To the people of the United States: The national Democratic committee announces as the result of the Presidential election held on the seventh of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice-President of the United States. We congratulate you on the victory for reform. It now only remains for the two Houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty on the second Wednesday of February next, to give effect to the will of the people, thus expressed in the Constitutional mode by a majority of the electoral votes, and confirmed by a majority of all the States, as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States. In reply to this, Z. Chandler, chairman of the national Republican committee, has issued the following: An address has been issued by the Democratic committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a failing cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral votes. There is no indication that any rightminded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert the public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

By the breaking of an icebridge in the Ohio near Cincinnati a rail-ay bridge was carried off, and a number of coal barges swept away. New York city banks are endeavoring to have their taxes reduced ..... Intense suffering exists among the poor of New York, and the city missionaries continually appeal for aid. ..... The Democratic State central committee of New Hampshire adopted resolutions declaring their belief in the election of Mr. Tilden, and calling on all fair minded men of all parties to secure his inauguration..... In Indiana the Democrats have called for mass meetings to be held in different parts of the State to consider the political situation ..... In many of the Western cities one hundred and eighty-five guns were fired by the Republicans as a signification of their belief that Gov. Hayes was elected President..... The United States war steamer Michigan, which has been stationed on Lake Erie, has virtually been put out of commission—nearly all the officers having been transferred and the crew discharged..... Third-class Midshipmen Joseph Beal, of Washington, and R. M. Barclay, of Missouri, were dismissed from the Annapolis naval academy for hazing ..... The president of Brooklyn's board of health, after witnessing he cremation of Baron de Palm, says that he is not convinced of the "necessity nor adaptability of the process to our times and country. .....Fourteen steamers, which had been laid up in winter quarters at St. Louis, were caught in an ice jam which came from above and were crushed, several of them being totally wrecked. The losses amount to $250,000.

In an altercation in Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Robert McDonald, in defense of herself from an assault by her husband, shot him in the head..... Reports from Little Rock, Ark., are to the effect that a most disastrous conflagration raged in the city, doing great damage, and at one time threatened the entire place with destruction..... The most disastrous fire which has visited Augusta, Me., in twelve years is reported. The losses amount to $20,000 ..... Wm. M. Ream, a banker of Somerset, Ohio, was taken from his bed by masked men and forced to open the bank vault under penalty of death. The men took therefrom $10,200 and escaped. On the alarm being given, the citizens scoured the country unsuccessfully. ..... Gen. Crook's forces are in camp on the north fork of the Belle Fourche, recuperating for future action..... A $40,000 incendiary fire is reported from Blackville, S. C., and another from Florence, in the same State..... By the sinking of the steamer Homer in the Red river ten deck passengers were drowned. The vessel and cargo were a total loss..... Mayor Wickham, of New York, was appointed by Judge Brady receiver of the Security life insurance company, which has failed with liabilities of $3,450,000 and assets of $1,943,000.

President Grant, in his letter to the United States Senate, replying to the resolution requesting information as to "whether troops of the United States were stationed at the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the seventh of November, 1876," answers: "It may be that the presence of twenty-four United States soldiers, under the command of a captain and lieutenant, quartered in the custom house of Petersburg, Va., on the seventh of November, at a considerable distance from any polling place, without any interference on their part whatever, and without going near the polls during election, *may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there* (to maintain the peace in case of riot) *on the face of the returns.* But if such is the case, it is only proof that in this one congressional district in the State of Virginia the legal and constitutional voters have been able to return as elected the candidates of their choice." The italics are the President's. He also sends to the Senate a communication from General Sherman in which the general states that a detachment of troops was necessary at Petersburg to preserve the peace, and they were sent. The inclosure also embraces affidavits, etc., relative to the necessity for troops at Petersburg, covering some thirty pages of manuscript..... Wade Hampton was inaugurated governor by the Democratic Legislature of South Carolina, being sworn in by Judge T. J. Mackey. The ceremony of inauguration having been concluded, he was raised upon the shoulders of the multitude and carried through the streets from Carolina Hall to the Wheeler House in the same block, where he delivered his inaugural address, in which he protested against the acts of the [illegible] party and Gov. Chamberlain [illegible] peace but earnestness in all [illegible]

The official returns show [illegible] cratic electors for the State [illegible] received 103,612 votes; [illegible] 44,582 votes. Democratic [illegible],060. Total vote, 148,164, against [illegible] last State election of 200,081 [illegible]-two buildings were burned in Bolivar, Tenn., many of them occupied by prominent business firms. The losses amount to $200,000; insurance, $20,000. The original fire is supposed to have been incendiary..... The losses at Little Rock fire aggregate $140,000, with insurance $50,000. There is not a first-class hotel left in the city..... During an altercation on a steamboat at New Orleans, two colored men were shot by a white deck hand while attempting to return to the steamer [illegible] as the police were taking them to the station house, they were ov[illegible] and their prisoner taken from them. White men then recaptured the prisoner, and on a reenforced body of the police attempting to remove him to the central station, they were set upon by the infuriated mob of colored men with stones and pistols, when the police returned the fire. Twenty colored men and four white men were injured..... Inspector-General Jas. A. Hardie died in Washington..... An excursion train consisting of an engine and one coach was thrown from the track near Lafayette, Ind., by a broken wheel, and the coach was demolished after rolling down a thirty-foot embankment. Half a dozen of the occupants were seriously injured, among them several newspaper men..... The New Hampshire Constitutional convention adopted amendments providing that removals from office shall not be made for political reasons, and that public money shall not be appropriated for sectarian schools.

The government forces of Colombia, South America, have defeated the insurgents after several desperate battles..... Owing to the dullness of work four hundred employees of the government printing bureau in Washington have been discharged. Two-thirds of them were women..... The schooner Henry Elliott, of Thomaston, Me., went ashore near Shinnecock light, Long Island, in the recent severe gale, and the captain, his wife and nine-year-old child were swept overboard and drowned. Two sailors were drowned while attempting to escape from the ship Montrose, ashore near Montauk Point. Numerous other disasters are recorded of the violence of the storm, which prevailed over the entire country. There are grave fears of a general famine in the Madras district, India..... News from Mexico confirms the information of the capture of President Lerdo. Diaz refused to proclaim the presidency of Iglesias unless he was to be allowed to name four members of the cabinet, which being refused, he proclaimed himself provisional president. The two rivals will now contend against each other..... It is stated on good authority at Alexandria that the khedive of Egypt is dissatisfied with his American military officers, and has notified them that their contracts will not be renewed. ..... The Charter Oak insurance company of Hartford, Conn., purchased twenty-five buildings in the business portion of New York from Edward Matthews, paying the sum of $2,797,000 therefor..... R. R. & R. Knight & Co.'s bleaching and kier houses at Pontiac, R. I., were destroyed by fire. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000..... George H. Friend & Co.'s paper mills at Carrollton, Ohio, were burned, inflicting a loss of $80,000 or $90,000..... The trunk line managers agreed that there should be no discrimination in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia against New York except on freights designed for local consumption ..... General Wm. F. Bartlett died at Pittsfield, Mass, after a lingering illness..... Dr. Edwin Eldridge, the philanthropic gentleman who gave the handsome park to Elmira, New York, died in that city of congestion of the lungs..... Eleven buildings, including the United States land office, were destroyed by fire at Fargo, Dakota Territory..... It is believed in Berlin that war in Eastern Europe is inevitable. It may be kept off until spring, but the best German authorities say it is sure to come..... West Virginia's official vote gives Tilden 56,565; Hayes, 41,996, and Cooper, 1,387.

Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, wrote a polite note to Governor Chamberlain, informing the latter that he (Hampton) had qualified as governor, and requested that the great seal of State be delivered. Governor Chamberlain politely replied that he did not recognize in Gov. H. any right to make such a demand, and he should not comply with the request. The correspondence was directed to D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., and to Wade Hampton, Esq. It is anticipated that the first clash or conflict between the two governors will probably originate with the county officials appointed by the respective governors. The bill to prevent and punish any person or persons for setting up a government in opposition to the legitimate government, passed to its third reading in the Republican House and was sent to the Senate. It sets forth that if any person or persons shall set up, or attempt to set up, or mantain or attempt to maintain a government for the State of South Carolina, within the limits of the said State, in opposition to the legitimate and lawful government thereof, he or they shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than ten nor more than forty years, or pay a fine of not less than $10,000 nor more than $100,000, one or both, within the discretion of the court.

Four children of R. McInnes were burned to death in his house at Second Concession, Can. The father was terribly burned in the endeavor to rescue them..... The National paper company lost their warehouse at Holyoke, Mass., by fire. Loss, $38,000; insurance, $12,000 ..... A frightful colliery explosion took place in the pit of the South Wales company near Newport. Seventeen bodies were recovered and many miners taken out seriously injured. ..... The merchants of Savannah, Ga., are prospecting with good success for a line of steamships between that port and Liverpool. ..... Eight persons were killed and fifteen wounded by a railway collision in Belgium ..... The legislators of Denmark are at loggerheads with the king, and the situation looks serious.

Minister Washburne has presented President Grant's apologies to the Duke Decazes, minister of foreign affairs, for the arrest at Philadelphia of Capt. Aufrye, naval attache to the French legation at Washington, and delegate French commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, at the instance of one of the Exhibition policemen..... Another destructive fire broke out in the district left uninjured from the recent conflagration in Little Rock, Ark., and considerable property was destroyed. As before, the water supply was limited..... The governor of Alabama has arranged with the national bank of the State of New York to pay the January interest on the new Alabama bonds issued in exchange for the old ones in order to adjust the debt..... In the inquest before the Brooklyn coroner, it transpired that when the theater was burned within which so many lives were lost, the fire extinguishing apparatus on the stage was covered by heavy scenery..... Gen. Miles has again defeated Sitting Bull, and two hundred lodges came in and surrendered..... The auction sale of John Taylor Johnston's art collection in New York realized $138,000 the first night. The highest price paid was $11,000 for Meissonier's "Soldiers at Cards." The collection was the finest in the country. ..... Gen. Crook's annual report says that miners in the Black Hills did not violate the Sioux treaty until long after the Indians had ceased to regard it. He seems to think that the government has treated the Sioux nation with unparalleled liberality, which they have repaid by raids along the border of the reservations, limited only by the power of the endurance of their ponies..... The steamer Montana, running out of San Francisco to ports on the Pacific, was burned to the water's edge with her valuable cargo. The passengers and crew escaped.... Anarchy reigns in Lower California, and the new governor has levied on the people for $24,000 to pay his government.

What Will They Do!

According to a statement of the president of the New York Workingmen's Assembly there were 45,375 workingmen in that city out of employment. The workingmen themselves declare that there is no hope for work this winter. They do not see a chance to earn their bread in that city or anywhere else. The best is stated when it is said that those trades which feed the clothing business are pretty lively, but in all the skilled labor connected with building there is nothing doing. The mechanics are now so hard pressed that there are thousands of their families now on the verge of destitution, with the hard, idle winter before them. The situation is becoming desperate.

A young man in Bridgeport, Conn., pulled back so hard, when his companions hauled him up to the bar to drink, that one of his arms was broken. The truth of the story is vouched for by the Bridgeport newspapers.

The figures of the Massachusetts State census justify the theory that the foreign born population of that State is more prolific than the native. The average number of children of the native mothers is 3.52, while of the foreign born it is 4.91. The rule is probably general, in New England at least, if not in the country.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The resolution of Mr. Bayard (Dem.), of Delaware, directing the attorney-general to communicate to the Senate the total number of deputy marshals employed throughout the United States, in connection with the election of November 7 last, the number so employed in each State, and each voting precinct respectively, and the length of time so employed, was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment to the bill providing that the supreme court of the United States count the electoral vote, making the measure applicable to the present Presidential contest, in case it be ratified by three-fourths of the States, etc., so as to provide that the court shall fix a day not later than February 10, 1877, for the count, and proceed with it from day to day until it is disposed of. Agreed to.

Numerous petitions of religious and temperance organizations throughout the country were presented by various senators praying Congress to take steps to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, all of which were referred.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to have the electoral vote counted by the supreme court was discussed at some length, leading members taking part in it. Mr. Bogy (Dem.), of Missouri, said that in fact, present notice if the court should decide in favor of Tilden it would be denounced, and if it should decide in favor of Hayes it would likewise be denounced. The counting of the vote was not a function which belonged to the judicial department of the government; it was a function which properly belonged to the legislative department. The vote was then taken and the joint resolution was rejected, yeas fourteen, nays thirty-one, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Key, Morrill, West, and Wright—fourteen.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Chaffee, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Harvey, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Logan, McCreery, Maxey, Morton, Norwood, Patterson, Pitch, Randolph, Sargent, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—thirty-one.

In discussing the political question, Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, said the vote of Florida and Louisiana was in dispute. As to Oregon, he did not think that case would rise to the dignity of a dispute. He believed the Democratic candidate himself would scorn to hold the office of President in pursuance of such a fraud. As to South Carolina, he believed that it was conceded by all that the electoral vote was for Hayes and Wheeler.

Messrs. Randolph (Dem.), of New Jersey, and Withers (Dem.), of Virginia, denied that there was any such concession.

The Senate passed the House bill to pay the Presidential electoral messengers at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, gave notice that he would call up the bill reported from the committee on civil service and retrenchment reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50 000 to $25,000 per annum.

The pay of witnesses before committees was fixed at $3 per day and five cents per mile traveling fees.

Petitii ns in favor of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in the district of Columbia and Territories of the United States are presented daily.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, called up the resolution submitted by him, referring the message of the House of Representatives on the subject of the Presidential election to a select committee of seven senators, to act with the House committee in preparing a measure best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes, and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith; and it was unanimously agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum, which passed both Houses of Congress at the last session and was vetoed by the President. The question being on the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was rejected by a vote of twenty-five yeas to nineteen nays, not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bogy, Clayton, Cockrell, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Morrill, Morton, Pease, Sherman, Thurman, Whyte, Wright—twenty-five.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Chaffee, Dorsey, Edmunds, Hamlin, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Kirkwood, Norwood, Paddock, Windom, Withers—nineteen.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, submitted a concurrent resolution accepting the statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop, presented to the State of Massachusetts, and returning the thanks of Congress to the State of Massachusetts. Agreed to.

House.

Mr. Blair (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors as a beverage after the year 1900. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr., as representative from the State of New York.

The Speaker appointed, as the committee to inquire as to whether frauds have been practiced in the election in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia, Messrs. Cox (D.), Rice (D.), of New York, Kelley (R.), Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, McDougal (Rep.), of New York, and Wells (Rep.), of Mississippi.

The bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mines was discussed at some length, Mr. Bland (Dem.), of Missouri, closing the debate, and then the vote was taken, and the substitute to the bill was agreed to without a division. The bill thus amended was passed—yeas 167, nays fifty-three. It is as follows:

A bill authorizing the coining of a standard silver dollar, and restoring its legal tender character.

That there shall be, from time to time, coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of Jan. 18, 1837; and that said dollar shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where the payment of gold coin is required by law.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker of the House to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that said committee have leave to report at any time. The resolution was adopted without division. A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee of seven members to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate to prepare and report without delay such a measure, either legislative or constitutional, as may in their judgment be best calculated to accomplish the desired end. That said committee have leave to sit at any time.

The bill making appropriations to meet the expenses of investigating committees was passed as reported from the committee on appropriations.

The House increased the Post-office appropriation bill so as to provide for fast mail service.

In the House the highest testimonials were paid to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr by many of the members.

A discussion occurred on a telegraphic communication from Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Louisiana investigating committee, calling the attention of the House to the refusal of President Grant to surrender all the telegraphic dispatches sent by the national Republican executive committee during the Presidential campaign. The communication was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the judiciary committee, introduced a bill prescribing the method of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President. Referred to the select committee on the subject.

Mr. Hunter (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report on the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of war claims to rebel persons. Carried—yeas, 150; nays, sixty-three.

The resolution to adjourn over the holidays was adopted—yeas, 121; nays, 92.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $100,000 for the protection, preservation and repair of fortifications; $100,000 for the armament of sea coast fortifications, and $50,000 for torpedoes. Total, $250,000.

To Distinguish Cotton from Wool.

Ravel out the suspected cotton fiber from the wool and apply flame. The cotton will burn with a flash, the wool will curl up, carbonize, and emit a burnt, disagreeable smell. Even to the naked eye the cotton is noticeably different from the filaments of wool, and under the magnifier this difference comes out strongly. The cotton is a flattened, more or less twisted band, having a very striking resemblance to hair, which, in reality, it is; since in the condition of elongated cells, it lines the inner surface of the pod. The wool may be recognized at once by the zigzag transverse markings on its fibers. The surface of wool is covered with these furrowed and twisted fine cross lines, of which there are 2,000 to 4,000 in an inch. On this structure depends its felting property. Finally, a simple and very striking chemical test may be applied. The mixed goods are unraveled, a little of the cotton fiber put into one dish and the woolen in another, and a drop of strong nitric acid added. The cotton will be little or not at all affected; the wool, on the contrary, will be changed to a bright yellow. The color is due to the development of a picrate.

Looking at the Wreck.

"Gath" writes to the *Graphic* of the Brooklyn fire: All that I could see, as I looked in the hollow theater from the exposed stage rear on the street, was a rectangle of brick walls, on three sides unbroken, at my end fallen in. The opposite gable, a high, clean piece of brick work, retained the stain or print of the stairs which led to the fatal gallery, far up the lofty interior. Those who fell from the gallery itself fell probably fifty feet into the cellar, on the bed of cinders and burning coals already prepared there. They fell into the depth of the block, one hundred feet from any street but the side alley, where nobody walked. They fell like a man in the interior of a prison, into an *oubliette* or den of oblivion. From burning zenith to burning hell. From shrieking to chimney tops and frightened birds and nothing more but the intimidated stars, they fell to a roasting pit amongst the rats of the sewers and cellars, and not a sound they made for mercy or death, relief or identification, reached the outer world. There the flames were roaring, the engines whistling, bells and valves and speaking trumpets were making midnight din. The nearest spectator—the only cognizant part of nature that peeped in—was the sky, which showed its pale face in place of the fallen roof. Piled together in suffocation, the dying and dead nestled down together, growing black and consuming to stumps of human forms. There, within a hundred feet, was a lightning press, and never suspected that there was such news to tell. All the New York papers the next day announced that the audience got off safely, and still three hundred buried forms were in that cellar, charred and still. It was in the focus of Brooklyn, yet people were saying hours afterward that nobody was hurt. The smoke that blew above the ruin looked innocent to all, as if it merely bore away the odors and ashes of old properties and scenes, benches and fiddles, but it was pregnant with the bloom of youth, the strength of human hair, the lime of strong arms, the remainder of recently bounding hearts. They died in the midst of the city, like the pioneers of Montana's meadows, murdered on the desert. They died lonely, as the heroes of an anabasis, yet beside everybody.

I looked into those hollow walls where a few men were digging like scattered pigmies on the charcoal littered floor. There were the foundation walls of the rear main entrance, the three brick arches through which the audience walked, and under my eye the stones that supported the stage. It was clean as a ruined church standing out in an old field. They were no floors, and little or no *debris* remained. If the bushes had grown up while I gazed upon the hollow waste all would have seemed natural enough.

Strange Freaks of the Insane.

A lady was one evening sitting in her drawing-room alone, when the only other inmate of the house, a brother, who for a time had been betraying a tendency to unsoundness of mind, entered with a carving knife in his hand, and, shutting the door, came up to her and said: "Margaret, an odd idea has occurred to me. I wish to paint the head of John the Baptist, and I think yours might make an excellent study for it. So, if you please, I will cut off your head." The lady looked at her brother's eye, and seeing in it no token of jest, concluded that he meant to do what he said. There was an open window and a balcony by her side, with a street in front; but a moment satisfied her that safety did not lie in that way. So, putting on a smiling countenance, she said: "That is a strange idea, George; but would it not be a pity to spoil this pretty new lace tippet I have got? I'll just step to my room to put it off and be with you again in half a minute." Without giving him time to consider, she stepped lightly across the floor and passed out. In another moment she was alone in her own room, whence she easily gave the alarm, and the madman was secured.

The story of the gentleman commanded by some insane persons to jump from the top of a tower in their asylum, and who escaped by telling them he would rather jump from the bottom to the top, and ran down stairs as if to execute his intention, is well known; but the following anecdote of a similar situation will be news to most readers. A gentleman accompanying a party to inspect an asylum, chanced to be left behind in the kitchen with a number of the inmates who acted as cooks and scullions to the establishment. There was a huge caldron of boiling water on the fire, into which the madmen declared they must put him in order to boil him for broth. They would fain have assisted him into the large pot; and, as they were laying hold of him, he reflected that in a personal struggle he would have no chance with them—all he could do was to gain time. So he said "Very well, gentlemen, I am sure I should make good broth, if you do not spoil it by boiling my clothes with it." "Take off your clothes," they cried out; and he began to take off his clothes very slowly, crying out loudly the while: "Now, gentlemen, my coat is off—I will soon be stripped. There goes my waistcoat—I shall soon be ready;" and so on, till nothing remained but his shirt. Fortunately, the keeper, attracted by his loud speaking, hurried in just in time to save him.

Instructing the Postmaster.

There were vigorous inquiries at the Detroit post-office for the chief clerk, and when the captain's face appeared at the window the inquirer asked:

"Has a cross-eyed woman been here asking for letters addressed to me?"

The captain hadn't seen her.

"Well, she'll be here this forenoon. She's my wife, and she's a leetle weak in the head. She's got the notion that I get love letters from a woman in Canada, and she'll be here to ask for my mail."

"Well?"

"Well, I don't get any such letters, of course, but you mustn't give her my mail. She might get one with a draft in, and not know its value. Just say to her that you never knew of my receiving a letter here, and that you had repeatedly heard me say that I had the best wife in town."

"But I don't know you."

"Never mind that. In dealing with an insane woman it's best to be soft and slick and smooth. Just shake hands with her, praise her small feet, and tell her she ought to be proud of such a husband as I am."

The Silver Bill.

The Silver bill was passed by the United States House, after two hours' discussion. The bill passed is the substitute offered by Mr. Bland, and is embraced in nine printed lines. It provides for the coining of silver dollars at mints of the United States of the weight of 412½ grains standard silver, and declares that said dollar shall be a legal tender for all debts public and private, except where payments of gold coin is required by law. The vote on the passage of the bill was 167 to 53. Of those voting in the negative eighteen were Democrats. The negative vote was made up from the following States: New York, fourteen; Massachusetts, seven; Pennsylvania, six; Maine, five; New Hampshire and Louisiana, each three; Michigan, Ohio and Rhode Island, each two; and Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, New Jersey and Vermont, each one.

Getting the Ladies Interested.

A rather funny device was recently introduced into a neighboring church social which promises to become very popular. A prize of ten dollars was offered to the gentleman bringing the largest number of young ladies, and their enthusiasm was so great that even mothers-in-law and old maids were delighted and astonished by polite invitations to attend the evening's entertainment. It is hinted, however, that the young man winning the prize considered the money more than earned.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—The returns in the office of the secretary of State give Pacheco, Republican, for Congress in the fourth district of California, a majority of one vote.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

An Unrivaled Illustrated Magazine.

When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that SCRIBNER has touched high water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers, mostly illustrated, by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

"FOREIGN TRAVEL,"

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by EUGENE SCHUYLER; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

BY DR. HOLLAND, THE EDITOR,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "tied to a woman's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world—to drift on the current of life—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss THAXTON, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. HARRICK, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL."

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. BARNARD'S articles on various industries of Great Britain, include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Lost Factory" in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of

"HOUSEHOLD and HOME DECORATION"

will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. WELFORD.

The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and specially to the freshest thought of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

The publishers say they mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

FIFTEEN MONTHS for 84.

SCRIBNER for December, now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of SCRIBNER for August, September and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, *i. e.*, with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year—35 cents a number. Special terms on bound volumes. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller, or send a check or P. O. money order to

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

The New York Clerk.

Young men in the country imagine that if they could only manage to get a clerkship in New York, or some other large city, their fortunes would be made. The New York clerk does not have so featherly a bed to lie in as many imagine. A correspondent writing on the subject says. Take, for instance, the dry goods clerks on Broadway. Some of the establishments like Stewart's, Lord & Taylor's, Jaffray's, etc., have as many as two hundred clerks in their employ. They are expected to dress well, to keep up with the fashions, so as to be in keeping with the general style of things about them. They must be at business promptly at eight in the morning, a strict account being kept of any failure to do so, which is reported by the head of the department to the general manager. All the day long they are kept on their feet, under watchful eyes, and with a multitude of details to attend to; and at noon they must hurry out for a hasty lunch and be back as soon as possible, flying the day through until seven or eight o'clock at night. In the busy season they are liable to be worked until eleven or twelve o'clock at night; and in the